FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 110 *6 June 1984*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

'Summer-84' Communications Exercises End AA 1
Nemeth Addresses Conference on Youth Policy AA 1
[Keller in NEPSZABADSAG 30 May]

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Commentaries: Reagan Speech to Irish Parliament BB 1
Empty Gesture BB 1
[Leuschner, East Berlin]
Western Disquiet Prompts Offer BB 2
[Sundic, Zagreb]
Bombastic Advertisement BB 3
[Prague]
First-Strike Ban Variant of Limited War Idea BB 3
[Murati in Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT 27 May]
Honecker Advocates Mutual Renunciation of Force BB 5

BULGARIA

Communique on Expanding Relations With CSSR C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 31 May]
Balev Receives, Talks With USSR's Pastukhov C 3
Zhivkov Meets Departing Romanian Ambassador C 4
Thai Parliamentary Delegation Makes First Visit C 4
Meets With Filipov C 4
Country To Host Five Socialist Athletic Events C 5
Zhivkov Awards Semerdzhiev on 60th Birthday C 5
Leaders Attend Ceremonies, Celebrations C 6
Briefs: Lukanov Receives Nicaraguan Official; C 6
Leaders at Anniversary Meeting

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek, Japan's Suzuki on Economic Relations D 1
Document on Cooperation With Iran Signed D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 31 May]
CPCZ Greets, Husak Awards India CP Leader D 1
Soviet Envoy Visits Marxism-Leninism Institute D 1
Interior Minister Vajnar Departs for Sofia D 2
Hoffmann Receives Sports Association Chairman D 2
Briefs: SRV Culture Minister Received; New Envoys; D 2
Tourism Figures

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Greetings to OAU on 21st Anniversary E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 May]
Stoph Receives Austrian Science Minister E 1

Minister, SPD Official Discuss Environment E 2
Attempt To Keep Eastern TV Out of West Berlin E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 May]
Honecker's Telegram to Finnish CP Chairman E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 May]
Naumann Speaks at 20th Finnish CP Congress E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 May]
Honecker Congratulates PRK's Leader on Birthday E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 May]
Mittag Receives Doynov, BCP CC Delegation E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 May]
Dohlus, Cuban CP's Machado Ventura Hold Talks E 6
Krenz Receives Cuban Minister of Justice E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 May]
Stoph Message to PRK's Chan Si on 50th Birthday E 7
[Phnom Penh]
Haeber Promotion: Intra-German Policy Priority E 8
[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 4 Jun]
Committee Hears Mittag on Economic Objectives E 8
Tisch Attends FDGB National Meeting in Berlin E 9
Stoph Addresses Youth, Sportsmen Gathering E 9
Sindermann Chairs People's Chamber Session E 10
SED CC Greets Peasants Mutual Aid Congress E 10
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 May]
Briefs: SWAPO Delegation Visit E 11

HUNGARY

Kampuchea's Chea Sim Arrives in Budapest 4 June F 1
Official Talks Begin F 1
Received by Szuros F 1
Giosan Heads National Assembly Delegation to Cuba F 1
[cross-reference]
Van Tien Dung Meets With Lazar, Ends Visit F 1
[VNA]
Conference on Raising Producer Services Level F 3
Assembly Committee Discusses Investment Policy F 3
Csemi Lauds Reservists' Performance in Maneuvers F 4

POLAND

Speeches at Lodz 16th PZPR Plenum 2-3 June G 1
Jaruzelski Opening Address G 1
Porebski: Politburo Report G 3
Szalajda: Ministers' Report G 21
Kiszczak on Law, Order G 34
Jaruzelski Closing Address G 41
Planning Official Interviewed on 1985 Plan G 50
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 May]
Rakowski Addresses Party-Government-TU Meeting G 52
[TRYBUNA LUDU 24 May]
Zieba Interviewed on Agricultural Situation G 56
Kim Il-song, Delegation Visit Summarized G 58
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 May]
Activities During Visit of SRV Defense Minister G 60
Defense Ministers Speak G 60
[Filipek, Pruszkowski, Sarosiek in
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 30 May]

Summary of Visit G 61
[Sarosiek in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 31 May]
Social Science Cooperation With USSR Academies G 62
[Cholaj in TRYBUNA LUDU 31 May]
Scientific-Technical Cooperation With Romania G 63
Olszowski Holds Discussion With Vatican's Poggi G 63
Warsaw Mayor Arrives in Vienna on Visit G 63

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Reports on 4 June Moscow Visit H 1
Ceausescu, Aides Leave for Warsaw 6 June H 3
Thai Democratic Leader Arrives in Bucharest H 3
Meets Dobrin, Andrei, Pungan H 4
Received by Ceausescu H 4
Concludes Visit H 5
Ceausescu Greets Numayri on Sudan Revolution Day H 5
[SCINTEIA 25 May]
Ceausescu Cables Finnish Communist Leader Aalto H 5
[SCINTEIA 30 May]
Program Envisions Increasing Coal Production H 6
Briefs: Agricultural Protocol With GDR H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

East-West Press Polemic on World War II Victory I 1
'Arafat Arrives at Presidency Invitation I 1
Greeted by Djuranovic I 1
Arrival Statement I 2
Meets With Djuranovic I 2
Dizdarevic Receives Tunisian State Secretary I 4
Sukovic Meets PRC Farms Group; Accords Signed I 4
[BORBA 30 May]
Bulgarians Withhold Yugoslav Books From Fair I 4
Articles Against Cardinal Stepinac Rebutted I 4
[Vatican City]
Upward Trend in Trade With European Community I 5
LCY Presidium Adopts Markovic Report on Visits I 6
[POLITIKA 30 May]
Executive Council Presidents Discuss Prices I 6
Radojlovic on Stabilization Implementation Flaws I 7
Economic Crime Statistics Show Increase for 1983 I 8
[D.V. in BORBA 28 May]
Assembly Defense Committee Debates Equipment Needs I 8
Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Elects Officials I 9
[BORBA 30 May]
Radovic Introduces Marxist Theory Books by Tito I 9

'SUMMER-84' COMMUNICATIONS EXERCISES END

LD051813 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] The allied command and staff communications exercises "Summer-84" have now ended. The exercises contributed to increasing the operational and tactical readiness of officers, encouraged further cooperation between higher level staff, improved the joint actions of the allies, and strengthened brotherhood-in-arms. The staff and units taking part in the exercises are now returning to their permanent deployment areas.

NEMETH ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON YOUTH POLICY

AU021623 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 May 84 p 3

[Report by special correspondent Tivadar Keller on speech by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the Sofia Conference of Central Committee Secretaries.]

[Text] The conference of Central Committee secretaries in charge of party organization issues of the socialist countries' communist and workers' parties began its deliberations in the Bulgarian capital on Tuesday, 29 May. The conference was opened by Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the BCP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of BCP, who greeted the representatives of the fraternal parties on behalf of the BCP Central Committee.

At the conference the participants will exchange views on the current issues of party guidance of youth organizations and activity in the circle of youth. On the first day of the conference Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, took the floor:

"The political work among youth plays an important role also in the activity of our party, and according to our belief, it is the party's task emerging from its leading role to pay a particular attention to youth," stressed Karoly Nemeth.

"In the course of our political and economic decisions, we review and adequately take into consideration the fact that the importance and role of youth in society's life is increasing. The Hungarian public opinion is forming a real picture of youth according to basic requirements: How do they work, think and live; how do they fulfill their responsibilities; what do they do for society? The party shows great confidence, understanding, and patience toward youth, rejects the extremist views and the resulting wrong practice. On the whole, we can positively evaluate our youth's social, economic and political activity, its ideological, political, and moral stand. The decisive majority is committed to the socialist system."

Karoly Nemeth spoke also of the fact that within the favorable picture as a whole, there are several unfavorable phenomena to consider. We can meet indiscipline, negligence, irresponsibility, and other undesirable phenomena. There are young people who get into conflict with their surroundings and oppose our moral norms. Their number is not big but that does not mean that it is not necessary to care about them. We cannot give up on even one young man, stressed the secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

He also stressed that "our society, in conformity with its development, ensures the conditions of learning, work, education, and a well-balanced life. Considerable measures were introduced in the last few years intended to make it easier to start on a career and found l family. At the same time, an invariably pressing and recurring problem for young people in establishing a family is to get their own partment. Our most important task at the moment is to improve the conditions for raising children and make it easier for young couples to get a flat, and to ensure conditions for a high-level education."

Karoly Nemeth pointed out: "We can say without exaggeration that one of our major questions is the way youth becomes acquainted with socialism and Marxism-Leninism under the current circumstances and the way the growing generations become participants in our creative work. This does not happen automatically. It is true that newer and newer generations are born into the socialist society but socialist relations do not automatically create socialist consciousness. The basic task of our youth policy is to win over the growing generations to our ideals and aims and to involve them in the construction of socialist society. It is essential that communists take upon themselves separately a greater responsibility for the education of youth in the family, the work place and in residential areas. They should consider it a personal matter to make sure that those who are worthy come to be members of the party. According to our conception, education and care for youth are the responsibility of the entire society. The schools, work place communities, social organs, and Army each have a separate determining role and responsibility in the formation of the youth.

"We regard as a special task", Karoly Nemeth stressed, "the strengthening of the KISZ sense of belonging to the party, its political character, and mass influence. KISZ takes an active part in the formation of policy and its implementation, in socialist construction, mobilizes youth to solve tasks, represents and defends the interests of Hungarian youth, educates the new generation of the party. KISZ must be familiar with all strata of youth and must know well the problems and situation of all age groups and strata. All this brings to the fore the task of providing a suitable program to all ages and strata of the youth in accordance to its condition and training and of developing its work forms, methods, and organizational and directional order in harmony with the particularities of different strata of the youth.

"Our party demands from KISZ conscious political work and greater activity in order to acquaint youth with socialist ideals, the historic struggles of the communists, the international and Hungarian experiences of socialist construction, the debates accompanying our progress, and the responsibilities of decisions. The youth association should foster our national traditions and strengthen the friendship with the Soviet Union and the peoples of the socialist countries.

"In the course of the implementation of its youth policy goals, the MSZMP starts from the premise that Hungarian youth is the reliable trustee of the future", said Karoly Nemeth. "This is a valuable basis for our further activity but in spite of this we cannot be satisfied. The whole society must do more for youth, but youth should also feel responsibility for themselves. The young people must be educated into adults who are patriots, internationalists and who have socialist goals."

COMMENTARIES: REAGAN SPEECH TO IRISH PARLIAMENT

Empty Gesture

LD052305 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Yesterday, in a speech to the Irish Parliament, U.S. President Ronald Reagan once again spoke of his readiness for dialogue, and mentioned in this connection the medium-range missiles and a treaty on the nonuse of force. Most of the Western commentators see this and other recent statements by the U.S. President as linked to the U.S. election campaign. Remarks on this now by Guenther Leuschner:

That elections in the United States are subject to the laws of show business and demagogy to a greater degree than in any other capitalist country need hardly be mentioned. That the incumbent President has a perfect command of this metier of show business and demagogy is pointed out by so many Western commentators that we need hardly add anything to that. That Reagan's current trip to Europe is for election purposes and that his remarks must be seen in this light is incontrovertible. There is only one thing to be asked: Is there in anything the President has said anything that is more than rhetoric, any hint of something new, of a move away from the politics of strength? The search for something of this kind has not only been difficult, it has also been so far in vain. Have things changed after the Dublin speech?

Reagan says that the United States could stop the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles, or even rescind the deployment. He does not exactly want to start this now, and thus create the necessary conditions for the resumption of the Geneva negotiations. That would really be something new. No, Reagan wants to go on deploying until, as he says, a just agreement has been reached. It is precisely this that he has been rejecting for years in Geneva. People actually do not have such a short memory.

The Soviet Union wanted the removal of all nuclear weapons in Europe, that is, the true zero solution. The United States did not even want to talk about this. Then the Soviet Union proposed that at least all the medium-range weapons be removed, but the United States wanted to exclude the British and French weapons of this kind. Finally the Soviet Union suggested that at the very least there should be a drastic reduction of the existing medium-range weapons, according to the principle that no side should have any more missiles or aircraft than the other. Again there was the same reaction. At the same time, during the negotiations, came the start of deployment of the new American weapons. This led to the end of the Geneva negotiations. Now is there in Reagan's Dublin speech the slightest sign that the American attitude has changed in even one of the points that led to this failure? There is none. Hence the DAILY MIRROR, a bourgeois London newspaper, writes today: President Reagan's offer was an empty gesture. He knows it, the Russians know it, and all the governments in Western and Eastern Europe know it, too. One need say no more.

There only remains the matter of the treaty on the nonuse of force. Up to now, the United States has categorically rejected it. Now, Reagan speaks of the possibility of being able to talk about it under certain conditions. But what sort of preconditions are meant? Nothing specific is said about this. But that is the very crux of the matter. We will soon see in Stockholm, where this has to be discussed, and where the NATO states, who have up to now rejected all the proposals from the Soviet Union on the creation of real confidence, have gotten into a difficult position.

Let us once again cite a bourgeois newspaper, the LOS ANGELES TIMES of today: Reagan's mention of a treaty on the nonuse of force is meant to soothe public opinion in Europe, and to take some of the bite out of the Western European peace movement. Thus, everything remains as it was: show and demagogy. Nothing new from Dublin, unfortunately.

Western Disquiet Prompts Offer

LD051522 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] In our foreign political commentary we shall dwell on Soviet-U.S. relations. U.S. President Ronald Reagan has offered Moscow the conclusion of an agreement banning the use of force. Here is Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] Reagan's offer to Moscow that the United States and the USSR should start talks with a view to concluding an agreement banning the use of force is at odds in every respect with the stands inherent in the Washington declaration published at the end of the 3-day meeting of the foreign ministers of the Atlantic pact.

Let us remember that Moscow reacted very sharply to the text of the Washington declaration and made the evaluation that it is the Western countries, and especially the United States, which bear all the responsibility for the present state of international relations.

If the U.S. President had come out with his proposal a few months ago the world could have hoped that a positive change had occurred in U.S. policy toward the USSR. Now, however, when Soviet-U.S. relations have plunged to their lowest point since the end of World War II, it is very unlikely that Reagan's proposal will change anything in the relations between the two superpowers and the two military blocs, although the proposal does represent a novelty in U.S. behavior and is close to the Soviet stand on the same problem. Moscow simply does not believe Reagan, and as things stand now it is hardly likely that any talks will occur between the two superpowers before the U.S. presidential elections.

In addition to offering to conclude an agreement on banning the use of force, the U.S. President expressed his hope that there still exists the possibility of the USSR coming back to Geneva talks on Euromissiles and reduction of strategic nuclear armaments. He even mentioned the possibility of the United States halting the installation of and perhaps even sending back the missiles already installed in Western Europe. This, too, is a novel feature in the U.S. stand which, although late, could in better times serve as a basis for the reestablishment of U.S.-Soviet dialogue on disarmament and mutual relations.

As is known, the USSR refuses to go back to the Geneva talks until the United States has given up the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. However, for the time being this cannot be expected because NATO's council of ministers has just declared itself in favor of accelerated installation of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Reagan's speech in Dublin reveals cracks in the Western military alliance that are not at all small. One gets the impression that on this occasion the U.S. President thought more of the disquiet among European allies than of getting the USSR to return to the Geneva negotiations on Euromissiles and reduction in strategic nuclear weapons. It is true, however, that at the council of ministers meeting in Washington the United States' European allies agreed with intensified Atlantic Treaty, arms, but it is also true that they are very unhappy about the confrontation with the East. It would appear that this was the basic reason which prompted quite unexpectedly President Reagan to propose to Moscow the conclusion of an agreement banning the use of force. Reagan's offer cannot be explained in any other way because, as is known, until very recently the United States has refused to discuss a similar initiative of Moscow under the pretext that the UN Charter forbids the use of force.

True, the UN Charter forbids the use of force, but on several occasions the great powers have sinned against this principle, and this holds true to this very day.

Bombastic Advertisement

LD051402 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] The American President, Reagan, delivered a speech in the Irish Parliament about which the White House had already claimed that it would be the most powerful appeal yet to Moscow, for improving strained international relations. This bombastic advertisement shows what kind of role Dublin was to have played. Above all, it was to have been in President Reagan's election campaign some kind of "Dublin primary" in which he would convince Americans about how serious he is about peace. Ronald Reagan declared in the Irish Parliament today that the United States would be willing to accept under certain conditions the proposals made by the socialist countries in Stockholm to refrain from the mutual use of military force. Such an agreement would surely reduce tension in the world, and it comes as no surprise, therefore, that it has found such a broad response in Western Europe itself.

Do today's words from Reagan imply a real fundamental shift in policy as circles in Washington were asserting beforehand? This would certainly be a good thing. The fact is, however, that since January when the election campaign in the United States went into full swing, there have been other such "fundamental" shifts which in the end have proved to be mere words. If the American President wishes to refrain from the use of force, why does he need further first-strike weapons? It is, however, absolutely clear why he needs the words. He wants to maneuver Western Europe definitely onto an American platform.

FIRST-STRIKE BAN VARIANT OF LIMITED WAR IDEA

AU031419 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 May 84 p 4

[Shaban Murati article: "'The First Nuclear Strike' of the Soviets -- a Variant of the Americans' 'Limited Nuclear War'"]

[Text] The mania for proposals is an old political sickness affecting the Kremlin. Proposals for "disarmament" have become so numerous that they are becoming repetitive and are simultaneously reflecting increasingly more openly aggressive concepts and substances. This also applies to the Soviet proposal on the ban on "first nuclear strikes," which is being publicized by the diplomatic and propaganda representatives of the Soviet Union as "a new cornerstone of world peace." TASS explains this proposal concretely when it says that "all nuclear powers should approve a decision according to which none of them will be the first to strike with nuclear weapons." By means of this proposal, Soviet diplomats are seeking to influence international public opinion from the platform of the European "disarmament" conference being held in Stockholm, and from the United Nations, where Gromyko sends an open letter almost every week containing "Soviet peace proposals," as well as from the Geneva "disarmament" committee, and so forth, not to mention here the important place given to this topic in the speeches of Soviet leaders and in the newspaper columns.

If one shakes the laurel leaves with which Soviet propaganda clothes this proposal for no "nuclear first strike," one sees clearly that it has nothing to do with "peace or disarmament," but reflects the concept and policy of an imperialist superpower. This proposal applies "solely to the big nuclear powers," and primarily the two biggest ones, the United States and the Soviet Union. Soviet representatives have made it clear that this should involve a Soviet-American understanding and agreement. They have even stressed that this could take the form of a separate nuclear treaty between the two superpowers.

The explanations appearing in the Soviet press suggest that this would involve both a verbal sanction and written obligation on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union not to strike first against each other with nuclear weapons. Naturally, by agreeing not to strike against each other, the United States and the Soviet Union give themselves the right to strike with such nuclear weapons against those countries that do not possess them. This is also the meaning and the intention of the limitation expressed by the Soviets when they state "solely for the nuclear powers." This means that a "first nuclear strike" may be used in territories and areas outside the United States and the Soviet Union. In this way the Kremlin, too, does not rule out the waging of nuclear war in other territories. This is also precisely the concept expressed by Reagan and other American leaders concerning a "limited nuclear war." According to this concept, the United States and the Soviet Union could wage a limited nuclear war in Europe or other areas, without extending it to their own territories. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger declared that "there exists the possibility of using some tactical nuclear weapons in a war which would be waged exclusively in the European theater of war." The Soviets, too, are now accepting this concept with their own proposal of a "first nuclear nonstrike" between the United States, the Soviet Union, and nuclear powers. [sentence as published]

In addition, the Soviet proposal for no "nuclear first strike" involves only nuclear weapons, not other types of weapons. They are in this way sanctioning the right for a first strike with conventional weapons against other countries. This means that the superpowers may strike again, as they have in Afghanistan, in Lebanon, in Grenada, or in Central America. The no "nuclear first strike" also fails to touch on the problem of the production, limitation, or destruction of nuclear weapons. This sanctions the continued production, perfection, distribution, and deployment of such weapons in Europe and other areas of the world. While they are seeking to calm the world by saying that they are supposedly coming to an agreement on nonuse of a "nuclear first strike," the superpowers continue to create a broad structure of nuclear weapons extending throughout the world. It is not difficult to understand that the superpowers and other imperialist powers are not producing weapons to keep them in inventories or on board aircraft and ships. The fact that American generals and Soviet marshals are speaking about the use of nuclear weapons in a "braking capacity," is not fortuitous. U.S. Admiral Noel Gayler speaks about a "reasonable use of nuclear weapons to brake." Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Aleksandr Altunin talks about Soviet strategic nuclear missiles as "a braking force." The use of nuclear weapons is thus legitimized as a means of "braking." Beyond its demagogy about peace and disarmament, a no "nuclear first strike" sanctions the waging of an imperialist nuclear war as a means of achieving the hegemonistic strategy of both superpowers for world domination. It seeks to repeat and reactivate the notorious agreement about the so-called prevention of nuclear war concluded by the United States and the Soviet Union in June 1973, during Brezhnev's visit to the United States. As it was at the time, the intention is to sanction the role of the two superpowers as nuclear international policemen in relation to sovereign peoples and countries.

The no "nuclear first strike" proposed by the Soviets is only a variant of the Americans' "limited nuclear war" and they both reflect their effort to legitimize the course of war preparations in all directions and by all means. "The imperialist superpowers," Comrade Enver Hoxha has stated in his book "Imperialism and the Revolution," "will remain imperialist and warmongering, and if not today, then tomorrow, will plunge the world into a big nuclear war." This is a great truth that is being vindicated daily by events, and this raises strongly the need of powerful opposition by the peoples against the aggressive plans of American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism.

HONECKER ADVOCATES MUTUAL RENUNCIATION OF FORCE

LD041106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0204 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR works actively toward ensuring that all possibilities for political dialogue between East and West are utilized in order to prevent a nuclear inferno and render international relations calculable again. This is underlined in a message of greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the Fourth Congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of a Nuclear War in Helsinki. In this the "GDR meets its responsibility ensuing from its geographical situation and its historical pledge to do everything to ensure that war shall never again emanate from German soil," the message states. The stationing of U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles on FRG territory has again provided such a threat.

The conclusion of a treaty on mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO are of great significance for improving the world situation.

Erich Honecker praises the committed support of the physicians for saving mankind from a nuclear inferno and its devastating consequences. The appeal for an end to the nuclear arms race has been signed by over 46,000 doctors and dentists in the GDR.

COMMUNIQUE ON EXPANDING RELATIONS WITH CSSR

AU011739 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 May 84 p 3

["Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR, paid a friendly, working visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 28 through 30 May 1984.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government. In a cordial and friendly talk they exchanged opinions on the question of further developing and intensifying the traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR.

The government leaders of the two countries briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress and on the main tasks of the further economic and social development which the two countries are facing at the present stage.

Grisha Filipov and Lubomir Strougal stated with satisfaction that the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism and on the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty signed between the two countries, are successfully expanding, intensifying, and developing in the interests of peoples in both countries, and represent a contribution to the consolidation of the socialist community, of peace and social progress in the world. The chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the two countries stressed the great importance of the meetings and talks held by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, for the further overall development of Bulgarian-Czechoslovak relations.

The two government leaders discussed the implementation of the tasks in connection with the "Basic Trends for the Expansion and Intensification of Economic and Scientific-Technical Relations Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR After 1985". They ascertained with gratification that the mutual economic relations between their two countries are expanding and intensifying, while the results already achieved represent a positive basis for their further progress.

It was stated that the exchange of goods between the two countries is developing successfully and at stable rates of speed. The long-term trade agreement envisages mutual deliveries which are being prefulfilled.

The two sides positively evaluated the results in the exchange of goods, in specialization, and in production sharing between the two countries. At the same time the necessity of further development of these relations was stressed, particularly in regard to the automobile construction sector, the field of metal-cutting machines and robotics, the heavy machine-building industry branch, electronics and electrotechniques, as well as high quality ferrous metallurgy, the small tonnage chemical industry, and the transportation of goods on the Danube River, as well as other sectors.

The two government leaders noted that the central planning organs in both countries have adopted the coordination of their national economic plans for the 1986-90 period and stressed the need to speed up the process of coordinating the tasks stemming from the "Basic Trends" in view of achieving an essential increase in the exchange of goods and in intensifying the economic integration between the two countries.

The results of cooperation were discussed in the field of scientific-technical cooperation, and it was stressed that the further promotion of such cooperation on a long-term basis requires the attaining of qualitative changes at accelerated rates of speed -- changes that will be adequate to the increased economic possibilities and needs in both countries.

The chairmen of the two governments expressed their full readiness also in the future to actively contribute to the acceleration of the process of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework. In this connection the conviction was expressed that the forthcoming summit meeting of CEMA member-countries' representatives will essentially contribute to the intensification of multilateral economic cooperation among the socialist countries.

The chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the CSSR expressed their positive evaluation for the hitherto accomplished cooperation in the fields of culture, education, health protection, the mass media sector, tourism, and other areas of life -- a cooperation which is contributing to mutual acquaintance and consolidation of friendship between the peoples in the two countries. They expressed themselves in favor of further developing and intensifying such cooperation.

The two sides once more confirmed their strong resolve to constantly strengthen the unity, unshakable alliance, and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other countries belonging to the socialist community, and to perfect the coordination of their foreign policy activities in the interest of preventing the danger of thermonuclear war, in the interest of consolidating peace, international security, and of the development of mutually advantageous and equal cooperation among all states.

Grisha Filipov and Lubomir Strougal stressed the importance of the Warsaw Pact, which is a reliable guarantor of the security of the member-states and represents an efficient instrument of implementing the peaceful foreign policy line of the member-countries, as well as an active factor of preserving peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The two government leaders expressed their deep concern at the increase of tension in the world as a result of the aggressive, militarist U.S. policy and as a result of the policy conducted by some of its closest NATO allies which are trying to achieve military superiority. The deployment of American nuclear first-strike missiles in certain West European countries has increased the danger of war and has resulted in a new stage of the nuclear arms race. Under these circumstances the USSR and the other socialist countries were forced to adopt the necessary reciprocal measures aimed at the preservation of military balance, guaranteeing the security of the Soviet Union and of the other Warsaw Pact states, and aimed at the preservation of peace.

The CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria both think that under the conditions of the present international situation there is still opportunity to change from confrontation to the policy of detente and cooperation. It is necessary, through serious and businesslike negotiations, to reach agreements which guarantee mutual security to all interested states in question.

In this connection the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR confirmed their readiness resolutely to work for the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community, for the implementation of the proposals contained in the Political declaration adopted at the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in January 1983 and in the Moscow declaration of leading party and state officials from seven socialist countries adopted in June 1983.

The two sides pointed out the importance of the appeal adopted by the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO countries on 7 May 1984 which proposes a prompt beginning of multilateral consultations for the purpose of signing a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and on the maintainance of peaceful relations. The two sides pointed out that the signing of such a treaty is likely to serve a considerable consolidation of confidence among states.

The two sides are fimly resolved also in the future to continue to contribute to the successful work of the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. All those participating in this forum must devote their efforts to achieve agreements likely to reduce military confrontation and to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and positive changes in international relations.

The two government leaders confirmed their support for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in northern Europe, and in other parts of the continent.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR are in solidarity with the peoples struggling against the policy of imperialist aggression, for freedom, independence, and social progress. They declared that they are irrevocably in favor of liquidating the existing and of preventing the creation of new hotbeds of tension and military conflicts in the world, in favor of a peaceful, political settlement of international problems. The two government leaders expressed their concern at the most recent, and extremely dangerous situation in the Persian Gulf area. They severely denounced the intensification of U.S. military presence and the U.S. preparations for a direct military intervention in this zone, which is solely aimed at restoring its hegemony in this part of the world.

The talks between the government leaders from the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR proceeded in a spirit of traditional, fraternal friendship, comradely understanding, and cooperation. They demonstrated their full unanimity of views on all questions discussed.

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal expressed their confidence that the results of their talks will contribute to the intensification of friendship and all-round cooperation between their two countries, which will also contribute to the consolidation of unity and of coordinated actions among the socialist community member-countries.

Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, invited Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the people's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay a friendly, working visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

BALEV RECEIVES, TALKS WITH USSR'S PASTUKHOV

AU051627 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] On 5 June, Comrade Milko Balev received Boris Pastukhov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade.

A broad exchange of opinions and information on the state of and prospects for fruitful cooperation between the two countries took place. The great possibilities of its further development in the interest of the two fraternal peoples, socialism, and peace were stressed.

ZHIVKOV MEETS DEPARTING ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU051629 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] On 5 June, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Gheorghe Cioara, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, on his forthcoming final departure from Bulgaria. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

THAI PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MAKES FIRST VISIT

AU051316 Sofia BTA in English 1204 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA) -- For the first time a Thailand parliamentary delegation is on a visit to Bulgaria. The delegation is headed by Kriangsak Chamanan, leader of the National Democratic Party and chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs with the parliament of Thailand.

Today the members of the Thailand delegation had talks with Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, first vice president of the State Council and chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs with the National Assembly.

Both parties to the talks showed interest in the development of cooperation between Bulgaria and Thailand in the spheres of economy, culture and sports. It was pointed out that promoting the parliamentary contacts between the two countries will contribute to this cooperation.

The role of the parliaments in detente, for strengthening relations of trust and understanding between the peoples as the only reasonable alternative to the threat of nuclear war was stressed.

The two parties to the talks declared themselves for the normalisation of the relations between the countries of Southeast Asia, for decreasing the tension, for peace and goodneighbourliness in this region of the world.

Today the Thailand parliamentarists are to have talks in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade.

Meets With Filipov

AU051625 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 5 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the here visiting parliamentary delegation of Thailand, headed by Mr Kriangsak Chamanan, leader of the National Democratic Party and chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs with the parliament of Thailand.

Discussed were the possibilities of extending Bulgaro-Thai relations in the sphere of economy, science and technology, culture, tourism.

Exchanged were views also on questions related to the international situation.

The Thai deputy Kriangsak Chamanan gave high assessment to Bulgaria's peaceful foreign political ccurse, to Bulgaria's policy of peaceful cooperation among the states irrespective of their social and political system.

He acclaimed Bulgaria's initiative to establish a nuclear free zone in the Balkans.

COUNTRY TO HOST FIVE SOCIALIST ATHLETIC EVENTS

AU051623 Sofia BTA in English 1424 GMT 5 June 84

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA) -- Today Mr Ivan Slavkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee had a meeting with representatives of the mass media. Discussed were some questions related to the international Olympic movement and the way its 90th anniversary will be marked in Bulgaria.

Mr Ivan Slavkov stressed that in Bulgaria, where the Olympic movement is of long standing, a number of great international competitions, tournaments and initiatives of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee will be devoted to the anniversary.

Mr Stoil Sotirov, first deputy-chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Union of Physical Culture and Sport dwelt on these tournaments in which the sportsmen of the socialist countries will have the opportunity to demonstrate their strength and skill after having been forced by the organizers of the Olympic games not to participate in Los Angeles.

These are traditional events registered in the calendars of the international sport federations whose hosts are the socialist countries and competitions permitted by the international federations in which all sportsmen can start. [sentence as received]

Bulgaria will host five big international events -- a volleyball tournament for women and weightlifting in Varna, wrestling -- free style, modern gymnastics and international acrobatics championship in Sofia.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS SEMERDZHIEV ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU211814 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today awarded Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander in chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, with the Star of Hero of Socialist Labor and the Georgi Dimitrov Order. The State Council has bestowed the high distinction on Col Gen Semerdzhiev for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, his special merits on behalf of the Bulgarian People's Army, and on his 60th birthday.

A letter of greetings from Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev was read. A decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on awarding Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev with the Red Banner Order on strengthening the combat friendship between the two countries' Armies was also read.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, and Dimitur Stoyanov; BCP Central Committee department heads; deputy ministers; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria; and Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces at the Bulgarian People's Army.

Leaders Attend Ceremonies, Celebrations

AU021952 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 27 May to 2 June (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses) noted the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders:

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, awarded writer Andrey Gulyashki on his 70th birthday. Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo, Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, also attended the celebration, which took place in Sofia. (1730 GMT 28 May)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the funeral of Ivan Dimov Nikolov, member of the Academy of Sciences. (1300 GMT 29 May)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received in Sofia a delegation of Moscow's LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. (1930 GMT 30 May)

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the Politburo, attended the greeting ceremony at Sofia airport for the Bulgarian mountaineers who climbed Mount Everest. (1730 GMT 31 May)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a celebration in Turgovishte, marking the 90th anniversary of the city-party organization. (1900 GMT 1 June)

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a celebration in Gorna Oryakhovitsa, commemorating the death of partisans. (1900 GMT 1 June)

BRIEFS

LUKANOV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL -- On 11 May Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgarian-Nicaraguan Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, received Bernardo Chamoro, Nicaraguan deputy minister of foreign trade and leader of the Nicaraguan delegation at the Plovdiv International Fair. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 May 84 p 2 AU]

LEADERS AT ANNIVERSARY MEETING -- A meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the BCP's historic conference on Vitosha Mountain has been held at the Ofeliete site. Comrades Yordan Yotov, Kiril Zarev, and other party and state leaders, chiefs of public and political organizations and veterans of the revolutionary struggles of the party and the people attended the meeting. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 19 May 84 AU]

CHNOUPEK, JAPAN'S SUZUKI ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD052222 Prague CTK in English 1648 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 5 (CTK) - Czechoslovak-Japanese relations, especially in the economic sphere, were discussed here today by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Eiji Suzuki, chairman of the Japanese section of the Japan-Czechoslovakia Economic Committee of the Japanese Society for Trade With the USSR and European Socialist Countries.

DOCUMENT ON COOPERATION WITH IRAN SIGNED

AU011321 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 84 p 7

[CTK report in the "From the World" column]

[Text] Prior to the end of his visit in Iran, Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power, signed a document with Minister of Energy Ghafuri-Fard on the expansion of their two countries' cooperation in the fields of energy, the crude oil industry, the gas industry, coal extraction, the utilization of nonferrous metals, and geological surveys.

CPCZ GREETS, HUSAK AWARDS INDIAN CP LEADER

LD052223 Prague CTK in English 1629 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 5 (CTK) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia appreciated the dedication of Chandra Rajeswara Rao to the cause of peace and socialism in a telegram of congratulations on the 70th birthday anniversary of the general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India.

The telegram stressed the determined struggle of Indian Communists against imperialism, for national independence and justified demands of Indian workers, and for unity of the international communist and workers movement. Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak awarded to C.R. Rao the Order of Friendship on the proposal of the Communist Party Central Committee Presidium.

SOVIET ENVOY VISITS MARXISM-LENINISM INSTITUTE

LD051936 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin visited the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CPCZ Central Committee today. Academician Zdenek Snitil, director of the institute, received from him certain still unknown materials illustrating the work of Comrade Klement Gottwald in the Communist International.

During a cordial discussion in which Josef Havlin, secretary of the party Central Committee, was also present, Comrade Snitil informed about the activity of the institute and above all about the results of the continually improving cooperation with the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the CPSU Central Committee. He gave detailed information about the institute's contribution to the preparation and securing of actions organized in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and to mark the end of World War II.

INTERIOR MINISTER VAJNAR DEPARTS FOR SOFIA

LD052058 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior, left for a friendly working visit in Sofia by air today at the invitation of the Bulgarian minister of the interior, Colonel General Dimitur Stojanov.

HOFFMAN RECEIVES SPORT ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN

LD051929 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] In Prague today Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Antonin Himl, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association, unanimously praised the joint efforts of the two organizations to raise the participation of working people and youth in the mass development of physical training, sports and tourism. They underlined the need to further deepen mutual cooperation aiming at winning the greatest possible number of the population for regular all year round physical training activity. They defined in concrete terms the joint approach of the two organizations in preparing the Czechoslovak Spartakiad 1985.

At the end of their talks, the chairmen of the two organizations, Karel Hoffmann and Antonin Himl, signed measures for further improving cooperation between the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association in developing physical training after the Tenth All-Trade Union Congress and the Fourth Congress of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Organization.

BRIEFS

SRV CULTURE MINISTER RECEIVED -- SRV Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu was received by his Czech counterpart Milan Klusak in Prague on 11 May. "They assessed the development of cultural relations and themes for further cooperation." [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 84 p 2 AU]

NEW ENVOYS -- In the Cernin Palace in Prague today, Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received the ambassador from the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Min Naung, who begins his tour of duty in Czechoslovakia. He discussed with him the further development of Czechoslovak-Burmese relations and exchanged views on some international questions. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 1 Jun 84 LD] Zafar Mahmud, new ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, arrived in Prague on 14 May. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 84 p 2 AU] Gaston Tsikabaka, new ambassador of the People's Republic of Congo, arrived in Prague on 14 May. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 84 p 2 AU]

TOURISM FIGURES -- A total of 14.3 million foreigners visited the CSSR in 1983, that is, about 15 percent more than the year before. The duration of their stay was somewhat shorter, however. Some 13.2 million tourists came from the socialist countries and stayed a total of 39.6 million days, which is 3.6 percent more than in 1982. More than 1 million guests came from the nonsocialist countries and stayed a total of 5.4 million days, that is, almost 10 percent fewer days than the year before. Last year also 6 million Czechoslovak citizens went abroad, that is, about 500,000 more than in 1982. This was said by V. Novacek, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and other representatives of the CSSR tourist sector at a press conference held in Prague on 14 May. [Summary] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 15 May 84 p 4 AU]

HONECKER GREETINGS TO OAU ON 21ST ANNIVERSARY

AU301351 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has congratulated the heads of state of OAU member-states on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the OAU and the Day of African Liberation. The message states:

On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the OAU and the Day of African Liberation, I send you and the people of your country cordial greetings and congratulations in the name of the State Council and the people of the GDR.

The founding of the OAU and the proclamation of the Day of African Liberation are important milestones in the struggle of the People of Africa for peace, national independence, and social progress and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. The OAU member-states can justly take pride in the gains won in the last 2 decades.

In view of the exacerbated international situation caused by the confrontationist policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, there is in the opinion of the GDR no more important task for all peoples and states on our planet and for all statesmen and politicians who realize their responsibility than to do everything possible to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and to ensure a peaceful future for mankind. Only on this basis is it possible to effectively resolve all problems facing mankind, including the elimination of backwardness, starvation, and disease.

I am confident that, in view of this situation, the OAU and its member-states will continue to make an important contribution to overcoming international tension, limiting armament, to disarmament, and to equal international cooperation.

The GDR will also in the future back the efforts of the African states for safeguarding peace and security and defending their state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence and consistently support their right to determine for themselves the path of their political and economic development. As always, the GDR stands consistently and resolutely on the side of the people of Africa and the South-West African People's Organization, and the African National Congress liberation movements and will continue to support them in their just struggle.

Let me assure you anew that the GDR ascribes great significance to the united course of action of African states and national liberation movements within the framework of the OAU and is ready to further develop friendly and mutually beneficial cooperation with them. Accept my sincere respect as well as my best wishes for your personal well-being and the happy future of your country.

On the same occasion, Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, sent cordial congratulations and greetings to Dr Peter Onu, OAU secretary general.

STOPH RECEIVES AUSTRIAN SCIENCE MINISTER

LD011839 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1346 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Austrian Minister of Science and Research Dr Heinz Fischer have praised the dynamic and successful development of relations between the GDR and Austria in all areas, especially in industry, science, research, and culture.

Willi Stoph had received Dr Heinz Fischer today in Berlin for an exchange of views that took place in an open atmosphere. The guest is presently on a working visit in the GDR.

The two politicians expressed their conviction that the constructive cooperation on an equal footing between the GDR and the Republic of Austria corresponds to the principles of trusting international cooperation agreed in Helsinki, and acts as a stabilizing element for safeguarding and consolidating peace in Europe. With reference to the sharpening of the international situation caused through the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup, Willi Stoph emphasized that the GDR is doing everything to strengthen further the bridges of understanding with all forces of good will. He emphasized that the GDR, by the side of the USSR and its allies, is working consistently for the preservation of the military-strategic balance and for an end of the fateful arms race, as well as for the limitation and reduction of armaments.

The talk was attended by Professor Dr Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister for higher and vocational education, and Austrian Ambassador to the GDR Hellmuth Strasser.

MINISTER, SPD OFFICIAL DISCUSS ENVIRONMENT

LD042141 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN) -- An informative talk on the aims and tasks of environmental policy in the GDR was held today in Berlin between Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for environmental protection and water conservation, and Dr Volker Hauff, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary party in the FRG Bundestag and member of the SPD Executive Committee. Dr Reichelt spoke of the principles of environmental policy in the GDR. He said that the efficient use and the effective protection of natural resources in the GDR serve the better living and working conditions for the people and an effective national economy. Environmental protection is an indivisible part of the economic and social policy of the GDR.

The minister gave information about results and experiences in the intensification of the national economy and the results achieved to date in enviornmental protection. This concerns the efforts for clean air, for the protection of forests and water, for the use of waste products and the reclamation of valuable materials. He stressed that a responsible environmental policy in the interests of nations has to be directed more than ever today at securing of peace for preservation and protection of human life and man's natural environment. The nuclear arms race contains the greatest dangers for the atmosphere, the forests, water, plants, and animals. That is why it was necessary to use all means to secure a lasting peace and to limit and reduce arming. Dr Hans-Otto Braeutigam, chief of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR, took part in the meeting.

On the same day the SPD politician was received for a talk by Dr Wolfgang Leupold, state secretary in the GDR Ministry for Science and Technology.

ATTEMPT TO KEEP EASTERN TV OUT OF WEST BERLIN

AU011407 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 84 p 1

[Text] West Berlin (ADN) -- In several hotels in West Berlin they have begun to test television sets on which the reception of GDR programs is not possible. Hotel guests find a notice saying: "Please do not change the channels! Eastern programs cannot be received! Choose channels 1, 2, and 3."

HONECKER'S TELEGRAM TO FINNISH CP CHAIRMAN

AU011405 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following congratulatory telegram signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP].

Dear Comrade Arvo Aalto, on your election as SKP chairman I convey to you best congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf. We wish you much success, health, and creative vigor in your responsible work.

NAUMANN SPEAKS AT 20TH FINNISH CP CONGRESS

AU031343 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 May 84 p 6

[Report on speech given by Konrad Naumann, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at Finnish Communist Party congress in Helsinki on 27 May]

[Text] In his speech at the 20th Finnish Communist Party [SPK] Congress in which he conveyed the fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee, Konrad Naumann pointed out: "It is with interest that we followed the report of the Central Committee, delivered by your party chairman, Comrade Kajanoja, as well as the present discussion. We value the revolutionary traditions of the SKP whose history confirms that the struggle of the workers movement is particularly successful if the party is guided by the scientific doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and if the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin are consistently brought to bear in the political action of the masses. At this party congress we reaffirm the firm solidarity of the SED with this stuggle of your party, waged in the spirit of proletarian internationalism for the cause of peace and social progress."

It most deeply agrees with the common experiences of the German and Finnish communists in the struggle against fascism and war if today our parties are standing firmly together in one militant front in firm affinity with the Soviet Union and its Communist Party, and with all fraternal parties in the defense of world peace, which is now threatened to an extreme degree, Konrad Naumann went on to say.

To Defeat the NATO Course

"The aggressive and at the same time illusionary plans of the U.S. Administration are aimed, contrary to the will of the majority of peoples on all continents, at achieving superiority over socialism in order to make a nuclear war feasible. This obliges us communists and all peace-loving people to do everything possible to preserve the world from slipping into a nuclear catastrophe, which it would not survive. Imperialism is undertaking the, to date, most massive attempt at changing the results of World War II and of postwar development.

The brutal U.S. attack on Grenada, the military intervention in Lebanon, and the undeclared war against the courageous people of Nicaragua demonstrate, the speaker underscored, that the representatives of the U.S. Administration are not merely delivering aggressive speeches. "It is in view of all this that we communists are concluding that it is the most immediate task of mankind to counterpose to this course, which is dangerous for all continents, a solid barrier through broad mass actions for the defense of peace. To do precisely now -- after the beginning of the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles in the FRG and in other NATO states in Western Europe -- everything possible for peace; this is the position of the SED which it reaffirmed at the most recent session of its Central Committee."

It is important to bring about the political defeat of the course of confrontation and escalation of the United States and of NATO and to effect a change for the better in the world political situation. It is still possible to do so.

GDR Implements the Antifascists' Oath

"Therefore, the GDR strives through political dialogue with politicians of Western countries, including the FRG, to create the proper conditions for a coalition of common sense with all those forces which are interested in the preservation of peace." Konrad Naumann stated. "U.S. readiness to halt the stationing of additional missiles in Europe and to dismantle those which have already been deployed would create prerequisites for also rescinding the countermeasures taken by the Warsaw Pact states and for achieving such agreements by way of honest negotiations which will result in a reduction of military confrontation."

The SED remains loyal to the oath of the antifascist resistance strugglers: To do everything possible to prevent a war from ever emanating from German soil.

"The SED's policy accords with this in word and deed. The GDR is that German state:

"-- in which the people's yearning for peace and the policy of the ruling class coincide,

"-- which is the only German state which lays no territorial claims on others, and

"-- which in firm fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and as an organic component part of the socialist community of states at the junction between the two world systems has an active share in the fact that the European peoples have been able to experience the longest period of peace in their history."

The speaker then stressed that the SED regards the further comprehensive strengthening of real socialism as its most important internationalist contribution to the defense of peace. In so doing the guiding principle of action is: the stronger socialism, the safer peace. "The agreement of our country's working people with the peace policy of the party of the workers class and of our state constitutes an effective incentive for high performances for the strengthening of the GDR," Konrad Naumann underscored." Despite the increased burdens resulting from the exacerbated international situation, the development of the GDR is marked by political stability and dynamics."

High Achievements in Preparation for the 35th Anniversary

The head of the SED delegation reported that the GDR working people, under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party of the workers class, are now seeking -- through high performances in implementing the economic plans -- to shape the 35th year of the GDR's existence into one of the most successful years in the history of our worker-peasant power.

He said that the economic results of the first 4 months of this year visibly confirm this. Net national income was once again increased by 5 percent and labor productivity rose by 6.9 percent as compared with the same period last year. "Thus, by strenuous tense efforts the prerequisites are being created," the speaker underscored, "for successfully continuing our party's policy to ensure and improve the material and cultural living standard of our people. An expression of this is first and foremost the consistent implementation of the enormous apartment building program which our party adopted at its eighth party congress in 1971 for the working people. Since that time more than 2 million apartments have either been built or modernized.

"As a result, the housing conditions of more than 6 million citizens of our country have improved, particularly those of workers' families and of families with many children and of young couples." And he added: "It is not only the full employment guaranteed to all working people which creates social security for everyone. Socialist quality of life also involves free medical care, the access to a high level of education, the continuous growth of the national income by 2-3 percent, stable low prices for essential commodities and services to the population, low rents, and transport fares."

The working people have received the most recent joint resolutions of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB Federal Executive Committee and of the GDR Council of Ministers on further measures to improve the working and living conditions of families with three or more children as well as on another increase in the minimum pensions and other pensions with great approval. The pension increase involves almost 10 percent. Thus, the citizens feel that their good work pays off for socialism and for themselves and that the party in word and deed stands by the unity of economic and social policy which it avows.

"This policy receives the undivided support of our entire people, releases their creative energy and increasingly consolidates the relationship of trust between the party and people," Konrad Naumann said. Naturally, he continued, the building of a developed socialist society in the GDR is no smoothly paved road in view of all that fascist Germany left at the end of World War II and in view of the constant conflicts with imperialism -- since the first day of the GDR's emergence.

Real Socialism Confirms the Live Strength of Marxism-Leninism

"We are solving new and also difficult problems which are cropping up on the road to a new and better future, to a social system which throws off forever the burden of the exploitation of man by man, by closely associating ourselves with the people, by firmly leaning on the scientific doctrine of Marxism-Leninism as well as on the generally applicable laws of practical socialist construction since the Great October Socialist Revolution and by creatively applying them in keeping with our specific conditions," the speaker stressed. The experiences made by real socialism confirm their unabating vital strength as a reliable compass for revolutionary advancement.

"We have pledged allegiance to the struggle for the most just cause in the world, for a social system which is worthy of man and which creates peace and is only possible under socialism. We do not spare any effort for this end. We also regard this as our internationalist duty in the struggle of all communist and democratic forces for peace, democracy, and social progress."

In concluding his congratulatory speech, Konrad Naumann stated "The GDR communists have at all times watched the struggle of the SKP with great attention and interest. It springs from our deep affinity with you when we express the wish and expectation that the deliberations and decisions of your party congress will contribute to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the combat-tested SKP on the proven basis of Marxism-Leninism and to another upsurge of the work of the Finnish Communists and of all democratic forces. The GDR communists wish you much success in all this."

HONECKER CONGRATULATES PRK'S LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

AU311833 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent the following telegram to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK:

Dear Comrade Heng Samrin, I am very pleased to convey to you most cordial greetings and congratulations on the occasion of your 50th birthday on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the people of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf.

Our people and our party respect you as a respected leader of the Kampuchean revolution and as a steadfast internationalist. The PRK under your leadership has entered the path of revolutionary reshaping of the country and has thus started a new chapter in its history. You have made great achievements in building and defending the PRK and in the struggle for its international recognition.

It fills us with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between our parties, peoples, and states have universally developed since your visit to the GDR and the signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

Dear Comrade Heng Samrin, accept my best wishes for further successes in implementing the decisions of the Fourth KPRP Congress and for good health, creative vigor, and personal well-being.

MITTAG RECEIVES DOYNOV, BCP CC DELEGATION

AU312053 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Thursday [24 May] a delegation of the BCP Central Committee under the leadership of Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and minister of machine building.

Central to the friendly talks were the main trends of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and of the further development of socialist economic integration between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, agreed upon between Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov.

Also participating in the talks were Herbert Weiz, member of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of science and technology; Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics; Kurt Singhuber, minister of ore mining metallurgy and potash; Carl-Heinz Janson, Central Committee department head; and Vulcho Naydenov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the GDR. During their visit to the GDR on 22-24 May, the Bulgarian guests visited combines of the metallurgical industry in Brandenburg and Eisenhuettenstadt.

DOHLUS, CUBAN CP'S MACHADO VENTURA HOLD TALKS

LD041515 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN) -- The SED and the Communist Party of Cuba are seriously concerned about the aggravation of the international situation through the most reactionary forces of imperialism. This was stated by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, during a meeting in Berlin on Monday.

The two politicians supported the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union, which serve the preservation of world peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno. They underlined their parties' firm solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and with the popular forces of El Salvador. Defusing the situation in Central America can only be reached through political negotiations, they stressed.

Horst Dohlus said that the working people are making their contribution to the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace with great initiative in the 35th year since the founding of the GDR.

Jose R. Machado reported on the successful work of his party and the Cuban people in the creation of the material-technical basis of socialism.

KRENZ RECEIVES CUBAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AU011403 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [28 May], Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a friendly talk Juan Escalona Reguera, minister of justice of the Republic of Cuba. Juan Escalona Reguera conveyed fraternal greetings from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, to Erich Honecker. On behalf of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Egon Krenz reciprocated the greetings most cordially.

Egon Krenz, briefed the Cuban guest on the results of the eighth Central Committee meeting as well as on the resourceful people's movement for preparing the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

Juan Escalona Reguera reported on the implementation of the decisions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba in the 25th year of the victorious Cuban revolution.

Both partners in the talk praised the close militant alliance between the parties and states, which is constantly developing on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba. They stressed the joint efforts in further building socialsim and in struggling against the imperialist confrontation course and for securing peace.

The talk was attended by Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice; Klaus Sorgenicht, head of the SED Central Committee Department for State and Legal Matters; and Pedro Garcia Arias, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in the GDR.

STOPH MESSAGE TO PRK'S CHAN SI ON 50TH BIRTHDAY

BK290750 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, recently sent a greetings message to Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, on the latter's 50th birthday. The message stressed:

I am confident the fraternal relations between our two countries and peoples will grow further in all aspects on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and within the framework of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the GDR and PRK.

Dear Comrade Chan Si, allow me to extend my best wishes to you. May you enjoy good health, powerful strength, and greater success in your noble tasks.

HAEBER PROMOTION: INTRA-GERMAN POLICY PRIORITY

DW041213 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 4 Jun 84 p 10

[Text] By promoting SED functionary Herbert Haeber to the Politburo at the SED Central Committee meeting 1 and 1/2 weeks ago, Erich Honecker stressed the high priority he attaches to intra-German policy. Haeber, formerly the head of the Central Committee Department for Western Affairs and not even a candidate member of the Politburo, was promoted to the SED top leadership by Honecker personally; he also moved up to the important job of an SED Central Committee secretary. A secretariat for intra-German relations has been established especially for Haeber. Previously, Honecker also was responsible for policy on Germany. At the same time, the general secretary skillfully silenced his most vehement rival in the Politburo -- Konrad Naumann, chief of the East Berlin Bezirk SED Organization. Naumann was also given the rank of a Central Committee secretary, but the office that goes with the title, also a new one, does not wield any political weight. Naumann is responsible for the preparation of the festivities marking the 750th anniversary of Berlin as a city and for the special construction program in East Berlin.

COMMITTEE HEARS MITTAG ON ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

LD011838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1230 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- Results in the implementation of the 1984 National Economic Plan were discussed by deputies in the People's Chamber Committee for Industry, Construction, and Transport in Berlin on Friday. The meeting was chaired by Committee Chairman Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Also on the agenda were two bills on the provision of sites for building projects and the compensation for the provision of building sites.

Heinz Klopfer, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary at the State P ning Commission, briefed the deputies on the state of the national economic plan's realization. Ernst Hoefner, minister of finance, and Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction, spoke to the committee about the bills.

Guenter Mittag said in conclusion that the objective is to work still more actively to secure a stable and dynamic economic performance increase at an ever higher level on the path of comprehensive intensification.

Guenter Mittag said it could be taken for granted that the proven course of the main task in unifying economic and social policy for the benefit of the people would be consistently continued, socialism would be strengthened, and peace safeguarded. The positive record in fulfilling the plan targets since the beginning of this year is an exceptionally important basis for turning the 35th year of the GDR into the most successful in GDR history.

The committee chairman dealt with the experiences of those who take into account the new standards of rising growth and greater efficiency of industry. The objective is to secure greater economies through new technologies and new products by adopting a clear stance and positive attitude, and to safeguard always the inseparable unity of the battle for rising productivity, better product quality, lower costs, and obtaining profits through good management.

Mittag asked that the contribution of science and technology be increased significantly and new opportunities be opened up steadily in order to increase the economic return of labor. The People's Chamber committee endorsed the bills in hand.

TISCH ATTENDS FDGB NATIONAL MEETING IN BERLIN

LD042236 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] With still more intensive contributions, the 9 million GDR trade unionists want to make sure that the 35th year of the Republic becomes the most successful in its history. This aim is, in the words of Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, the most important result of the seventh meeting of this body, which ended in Berlin today. He noted that what had been achieved so far created good foundations for this. The workers understand what an increase in labor productivity means for the progress of socialism and thus also for the preservation of peace.

In order to preserve the world from a nuclear war, Harry Tisch continued, the military-strategic balance must first be secured and secondly the political dialogue must be continued with all who are responsible for the preservation of peace.

With a view to the start of the democratic debate about the plan tasks for 1985, the FDGB chairman underlined that it is important everywhere to correspond effectively with the requirements of the new phase in the implementation of the economic strategy. Further progress is decisively dependent on lending a comprehensive character to the process of intensification. Only with such dynamic aims could the means be created to secure the material and cultural standard of living of the people and develop it according to plan. The future work is inspired by the new sociopolitical measures. They show again that good work is worthwhile for socialism, society, and the individual. The meeting ended with the resolution to hold the trade union elections for 1984-85 in the period from 15 October to 9 March.

STOPH ADDRESSES YOUTH, SPORTSMEN GATHERING

LD022358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1529 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN) -- The forthcoming GDR National Youth Festival Whitsunday will bear witness to the whole world that the youth feels itself firmly united with its socialist fatherland and is preparing to exert its full strength to strengthen socialism and secure peace. The representatives of the young generation would also express unmistakably that they reject the arms escalation and confrontation course pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism as a policy contemptuous of man and hostile to youth. This was said by GDR Premier Willi Stoph in Berlin on Saturday in his speech at the opening event of the "Week of Youth and Sportsmen."

The recent events concerning the preparations for the Olympic games, the gross violation by the organizers and the U.S. authorities against the rules of the Olympic Charter and therefore also against the ideals and traditions of the Olympic movement aroused the anger and the outrage of the sports-enthusiastic youth of the GDR, he added.

The youth of the GDR expressed through its activities in the "FDJ peace pledge" its deep trust in the peace-preserving policy of its state, Willi Stoph continued. "The GDR was and is a youth state, and it will always remain so." Just like the youth collectives in the country's enterprises, the sportsmen and sportswomen would prepare for the 35th anniversary of the GDR. To their record of success belonged not least the much respected performances at international competitions and championships.

The optimism and readiness to work of the young generation in the GDR, the speaker continued, were based not least on the fact that it possessed a future here in social security. For instance every fifth new home, every second modernized home, and every fourth privately owned home were occupied by young married couples. From 1972 until the end of the past year, the state granted credits amounting to M5.5 billion to promote young marriages. The new sociopolitical measures, which benefited the young generation, had met with great agreement.

SINDERMANN CHAIRS PEOPLE'S CHAMBER SESSION

LD052241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jun (ADN) -- The Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber met today under the chairmanship of the People's Chamber president, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. It called the ninth meeting of the People's Chamber for 1000, Friday 15 June 1984, in Berlin. Proposals for the agenda are:

Ratification of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the GDR and the DPRK.

Debate of the budget account for 1983 and of the drafts for the building-land, compensation, and hunting bills.

The Presidium decided on the timetable of the People's Chamber for the second half of 1984 and in this connection discussed questions concerning the development of the interparliamentary relations of the People's Chamber.

SED CC GREETS PEASANTS MUTUAL AID CONGRESS

AU040640 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the Seventh Central Delegates Conference of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association (VDGB) which opens today in Schwerin:

Dear delegates and guests, the SED Central Committee conveys most cordial greetings to all delegates and guests of the Seventh Central Delegates Conference of the VDGB.

We add to that thanks to the over 420,000 members of your organization and to the many industrious honorary functionaries in the over 7,300 local organizations of the VDGB. Through many ideas and creative activities you have contributed to increasing performance in agriculture, improving the working and living conditions in the village, and successfully implementing our economic and social policy.

The decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th Peasants Congress are the guidelines for the members and functionaries of the VDGB in the socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. In accordance with its traditions the VDGB helps in the villages to organize political work among the masses. This will remain the most important task of your organization in further strengthening the socialist awareness of the cooperative peasants and cooperative gardeners as loyal alliance partners of the workers class and in mobilizing them for the implementation of the policy of the SED and the government of the first worker-peasant state on German soil.

The SED Central Committee expresses its appreciation for the fact that the cooperative peasants and cooperative gardeners are undertaking great efforts to further strengthen socialism and its positions in the struggle for preventing the danger of the nuclear inferno contemplated by the United States. High yields in the fields and good results in the stables are a valuable contribution to this.

We are firmly convinced that the cooperative peasants and cooperative gardeners will make every effort to fulfill their tasks of securing the supply of foodstuffs to the people and of raw materials to industry. The election assemblies in the local organizations and the kreis and bezirk delegates conferences of the VDGB also testified to that political sense of responsibility.

The results in fund-saving intensification in agriculture are to be increased by politically and economically strengthening the LPG and its production cooperation, by better application of science and technology, and by passing on experiences of the best workers.

The work of the VDGB is just as varied as life in the village. It includes multifaceted mass political work, support in implementing our agricultural policy, and participation in organizing an interesting cultural and sporting life and in implementing the sociopolitical tasks.

The peasants trade cooperatives of the VDGB are better and better supplying the members of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders and the entire village population with articles for the house, farm, and garden. This is to further promote the economically important individual production. Nice private homes and institutions for children have developed in our villages with the support of the peasants trade cooperatives.

Also in the future the close cooperation of your organization with all social forces in the National Front working in the village will be a prerequisite for successful actions.

The international work of the VDGB must be highly appreciated. The promotion of the solidarity idea among the cooperative peasants and cooperative gardeners will always be its particular concern.

Dear delegates and guests, We are convinced that the seventh central delegates conference will provide new impetus for the significant work of the VDGB. This will be expressed in the competition for worthily preparing the 35th anniversary of the GDR. Be assured of the active support of your organization by the SED in the future.

We wish your conference successful deliberations and all members and functionaries of your organization creative vigor, health, and much success.

The GDR Council of Ministers has also sent a greetings message.

BRIEFS

SWAPO DELEGATION VISIT -- On Monday [14 May] Guenter Sieber, head of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations, received a delegation of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia led by Lucas Pohamba, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SWAPO Central Committee, for an exchange of information and views. Central to the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of solidaristic affinity, were problems of the joint peace struggle, developments in southern Africa, and of the struggle for implementing a just solution of the Namibian problem as well as bilateral cooperation. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 84 p 2 AU]

KAMPUCHEA'S CHEA SIM ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST 4 JUNE

LD042203 Budapest MTI in English 1807 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI) -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, headed by Chairman Chea Sim, arrived on an official friendship visit to Budapest Monday on the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly. The delegation was met by Mrs Ilona Cservenka, vice-president of the National Assembly.

Official Talks Begin

LD051543 Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI) -- The official talks between delegations of the Hungarian parliament and the Kampuchean National Assembly opened Tuesday in Budapest. The Hungarian negotiating delegation is headed by speaker Antal Apro and the Kampuchean delegation is headed by speaker Antal Apro and the Kampuchean delegation by Chea Sim, member of the Political Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the National Assembly.

In cordial and friendly talks the parties informed each other on the work of their legislatures and agreed to further strengthen relations. They exchanged views on topical international questions.

Received by Szuros

LD052241 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met the delegation of the Kampuchean National Assembly, led by Chairman Chea Sim, currently on an official friendly visit to Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly, in Budapest Tuesday.

GIOSAN HEADS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION TO CUBA

For Cuban reportage on the visit to Cuba of a delegation from the Grand National Assembly, led by its chairman, Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the RCP Political Executive Committee, including their meeting with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and officials of the National Assembly of the People's Government, see the Cuba section of the 6 June Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

VAN TIEN DUNG MEETS WITH LAZAR, ENDS VISIT

OW051548 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 5 -- The Vietnamese military delegation led by General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee and minister of national defence, on June 3 concluded its official friendship visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. On June 1st, it was received by Gyorgy Lazar, Political Bureau member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) Central Committee and president of the Council of Ministers. With Gyorgy Lazar were Mihaly Korom, Political Bureau member and secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; and General Lajos Czinege, member of the HSWP CC and minister of national defence.

Ta Quynh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Vietnamese Embassy in Hungary, was present on the occasion.

The two sides informed each other of the socialist construction in their respective countries and discussed international issues of common concern. They shared identity of view on all issues raised at the discussion. They expressed the desire to strengthen the friendship, solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two fraternal peoples and armies.

On the same day, empowered by the president of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, Vice President Rezso Trautmann presented the "National Flag" Order to General Van Tien Dung, the "Golden Star" Order to Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence, Lieutenant-General Dang Vu Hiep, deputy chief of the general political department, and Lieutenant-General Le Ngoc Hien, deputy chief of the general staff of the Vietnam People's Army, in recognition of their contributions to strengthening of the relations between the two countries' Armies.

At the Ministry of National Defence, General Lajos Czinege presented the "Fraternal Combativity" Order to each delegation member.

A meeting was jointly held at the Zalka Mate Technical College by the Hungarian Ministry of National Defence and the Budapest military sector in honour of the Vietnamese guests.

General Lajos Czinege delivered a welcome speech praising the heroic exploits of the Vietnamese people and Armed Forces in their anti-U.S. resistance war.

He said that Hungary was proud of Vietnam and of its small contribution to Vietnam's victories. It is deplorable, he said, that the political authorities and the state of the People's Republic of China had openly infringed upon the interests of nations in Southeast Asia, thus betraying the genuine interests of the Chinese people themselves, he further said. They are going counter to the aspiration of nations for freedom, interfering in the internal affairs of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean people and supporting the genocidal Pol Pot clique in their heinous crimes.

The criminal acts of the Chinese rulers have rendered the Vietnamese people's life even more difficult.

The Chinese ruling circles, prompted by hegemonist ambitions, are opposing the establishment of firm peace in Southeast Asia and of good neighbourhood among the countries in the region on the principles of respect for each other's security.

General Lajos Czinege stressed that Vietnam and Hungary, though geographically far apart, have forged close ties because both have fought for a common ideal and for the establishment and defence of world peace.

General Van Tien Dung thanked his Hungarian counterpart for his fine words about Vietnam, saying that the meeting was in itself an expression of the militant solidarity between the peoples and Armed Forces of the two countries.

"The Vietnamese military delegation", he continued, "has exchanged experiences with Minister Lajos Czinege and other senior Hungarian officers during its Hungary visit. The two sides are firmly determined to enhance and further broaden the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two Armies."

General Van Tien Dung paid high tribute to the great achievements of the Hungarian people, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar, in building a developed and socialist Hungary.

"Vietnam fully supports the policy and positive measures of the Soviet Union and other member countries of the Warsaw Treaty to check the plots of U.S.-led imperialism of intensifying the arms race and to defend the security of the socialist community and the whole world", Van Tien Dung stressed. He condemned the Beijing ruling circles, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, for increasing their war acts against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in the hope of annexing the three Indochinese countries. "Facing that situation", he added, "the Vietnamese people and Armed Forces are heightening their vigilance, ready to fight to defend their socialist fatherland and fulfil their glorious internationalist obligation, to safeguard socialism, peace, and security in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world".

Empowered by the State Council of the SRV, General Van Tien Dung conferred the military order, first class, on the Zrinyi Miklos Military Institute, the Zalka Mate Technical College and the Fuzekas Frigyes Boarding House for Military Cadets for their meritorious contributions to the training of Vietnamese military officers.

On behalf of the leaderships of the said military institutes and colleges, Major General Simon Sandor, head of the Zrinyi Miklos Military Institute, said that the Hungarian military institutes and colleges would work harder to help train capable officers for the Vietnamese People's Army.

During its stay in Hungary, the delegation visted several Hungarian military units, industrial establishments of the Army and an advanced agricultural cooperative.

CONFERENCE ON RAISING PRODUCER SERVICES LEVEL

LD052324 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] The people's economy loses much because only a small fraction of enterprises and cooperatives are capable of producing services to support their products. This was noted during a national conference held in Szekesfehervar to discuss the modernization of producer's services.

Production units are generally organized with the purpose of self-sufficiency, because they cannot be assured that another enterprise will carry out the required service quickly and properly. This ties down a large portion of the labor force and the machinery. In order to improve services for production units, the Ministry of Industry and the State Development Bank has put out a tender for the formation of small ventures for this purpose. This could raise the standard of services significantly without the need for large investment.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES INVESTMENT POLICY

LD052325 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Hungary's investment policy has to lay the foundations for faster economic growth than at present, so that it can contribute to realizing the goals of our society. This, among other things, is contained in the prospectus which outlines the aims of investment policy of the National Planning Office for the second half of the current decade. This was discussed today by the Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly.

The draft was prepared in several different versions in line with the principles of the further development of the economic management system. The opinions of parliamentary deputies will also be taken into account when the final plans are formulated. During the debate they noted that incentives should be provided to enterprises for recouping new investments quickly. Greater opportunity could be provided for the development of economically efficient industrial sectors. At the same time, the responsibility of enterprises should be increased in addition to increased independence, it was said at the session of the Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly in connection with the plans for investment policy.

CSEMI LAUDS RESERVISTS' PERFORMANCE IN MANEUVERS

LD011812 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] As we have reported, the military exercise called "Sopron-84" has been going on in Hungary for some days. Gabor Dombovari prepared the following recording at one of the training grounds.

[Begin recording] [Heavy noise, sounding like artillery or tanks, then shooting sounds] [Dombovari] Today we reached one of the highlights of the exercise called "Sopron-84" the shooting. In a quieter moment of the battle noise I ask Karoly Csemi, state secretary for the Ministry of Defense, to evaluate quickly the things which we saw today.

[Csemi] It has been 10 days since we mobilized. During this time the reservists have been formed into companies, they carried out a march more than 300 kilometers long, or used railway transport. What we see now is the most difficult among the exercises: shooting while advancing and attacking. Here extraordinarily great safety measures must be taken. The reservist soldiers compiled with these regulations.

I would evaluate the exercise as excellent, considering that they are reservist soldiers, noncommissioned officers [tiszthelyettes], and that the majority of the officers who are here with the troops are reservists. They carried out exercises on almost the same level -- I could say, perhaps, on the same level -- as the professional ones.

During these 10 days they mastered technique, weapons, and special tactics, as well as regular tactics, at a level that could be called outstanding.

[Dombovari] The present tactical exercise obviously fits into the training plan of the Hungarian People's Army -- and I say this particularly because, as you mentioned, the decisive majority here have been reservists.

[Csemi] A modern army with the most advanced weapons could not exist without reservists who have up-to-date training. We plan every year how many reservists are to be called up, for how long, for what kind of exercises.

What we saw today -- let us say, this highlight of the "Sopron-84" -- differs from the others in the sense that it is on a larger scale than the usual tactical exercises of the general reservists' training or exercises of the general reservists.

SPEECHES AT LODZ 16TH PZPR PLENUM 2-3 JUNE

Jaruzelski Opening Address

LD021218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Speech by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Lodz on 2 June -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: I open the proceedings of the 16th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee. I cordially welcome members of the central party authorities. I cordially welcome all the invited guests.

This plenary session of the Central Committee is a specific one. We devote this plenum to an issue which is fundamental for socialism -- the role and significance of the working class in our party and in our state. The fact that a large group -- 800 people -- representing workers from all over the country, both party members and those who are not members of any party -- is taking part for the first time in the plenary proceedings of the Central Committee, also serves to emphasize the importance of this session.

In accordance with the line of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates, we continue -- and wish to ceaselessly enrich -- the scope of forms of dialogue with the entire Polish working class.

The present plenum continues on a high party level the national conference of the workers' aktiv held in March last year. That meeting became a forum for direct consultations with the workers who could examine our intentions. It yielded an abundant harvest of concrete and tangible suggestions during the plenary discussion and in the speeches included in the minutes.

Out of approximately 1,200 suggestions, most pertained to the draft government savings program and the draft government anti-inflation program, both of which were presented to the public for consultation. All these suggestions from the workers were subjected to careful analysis in the Central Committee and in the government. In order to efficiently implement these suggestions, an appropriate schedule has been worked out. On 8 April 1983 the Government Presidium approved this schedule and included it in the program of work of the Council of Ministers. This topic was also discussed during the joint session of the Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium on 19 April 1983.

All the suggestions, irrespective of their nature, have been answered. The general suggestions have been sorted out according to the problems they raised and replied to collectively in the special TRYBUNA LUDU column. Suggestions dealing with specific matters have been replied to individually, and each person who made a suggestion had his reply by 10 May last year.

The achievements of the National Conference of Workers' Aktivs served to help the Planning Commission and the individual ministries in their planning and programming work as a source of inspiration and as an important factor of streamlining the agreed solutions, in accordance with the requirements and sentiments of the public. Among other things, substantial changes were introduced to the draft anti-inflation and savings programs. Likewise, in many other intentions and activities, workers' suggestions were most seriously taken into account.

In June 1983 the Council of Ministers examined information about ways of working out and implementing suggestions from the National Conference of Workers' Aktivs.

It is obvious that we have not been able to implement everything in the space of 1 year since the conference. Moreover, many proposals were long-term. Many proposals also encountered difficulties and obstacles of an objective nature. The progress that has been achieved, as well as the main weaknesses and existing reserves, will be set out today in the report of the Politburo and in the Council of Ministers' report. There is no doubt that a concrete and lively discussion will deepen them. [sentence as heard]

The guests invited to the present 16th plenum represent all the main communities of workers. As well as many rank-and-file representatives of workers' toil, there are, among those assembled in this hall, also workers who are Sejm deputies, representatives of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], trade unions, self-management, Union of Socialist Youth activists, candidate counsellors, masters and team leaders, rationalizers and inventors, editors from factory newspapers and from factory wired-radio centers. We have invited meritorious labor veterans, coorganizers of the socialist competition movement, to sit in the Presidium.

They are: Comrade (Wanda Lesminska) [applause], builder of People's Poland and textile worker from Lodz; Comrade (Rudolf Bugdol) [applause], miner from Swietochlowice, who, together with his brother Bernard, repeatedly set new coal extraction records. Let me recall that Comrade (Bernard Bugdol), who is not present here today, was a guest at the 14th Central Committee plenum in November last year. The Presidium also includes leading workers who are party members and nonparty members: (Zygmunt Bukowski) from the metal industry's Cegielski plant in Poznan [applause]; (Wieslawa Przerebl) from the [applause] No 1 Maja cotton industry plant in Lodz; (Jerzy Glowacki) from the Inowroclaw industrial works [applause]; (Wieslaw Golinski) from the state optical works in Warsaw [applause]; (Marian Kaczmarek), from the Szczecin wagon depot [applause]; (Jan Kucharski), from the Lenin Steelworks in Nowa Huta [applause]; (Tadeusz Madej), from the Lower Silesian electrical engineering Dolmel plant in Wroclaw [applause]; Zygmunt Sokolowski from the Dalmor enterprise in Gdansk [applause].

This session of the Central Committee which, for the first time in the history of the PZPR, is devoted in its entirety to the workers' matters, is holding its session in Lodz. It is a city which has particularly strong bonds with the 100 year-old tradition of Polish working class struggles for national and social liberation, for social justice, for socialism. Lodz has earned itself a place in the annals of the first and second proletariat, of the Union of Polish Workers, of the Polish Socialist Party, of the Polish Kingdom's Social Democratic Party. It is the city of the 1905-07 revolution, a city of which Lenin spoke with such appreciation. It is one of the main centers of the class and workers' struggles of the second republic and of patriotic resistance during the tragic days of September 1939. During the Hitlerite occupation, a movement of struggle and resistance took shape in Lodz. After liberation, Lodz long played the role of the second central center [as heard] of political and social life, of education, science, and culture. In July 1945 the valuable initiative of youth labor competition was born in Lodz. It was not long before the whole country emulated this example.

Revolutionary traditions, patriotism, faithfulness to the cause of socialism were reaffirmed in Lodz throughout the whole period of the past 40 years: in good times and bad times alike. This refers, in particular, to the events of the past few years. Lodz came out decisively for socialist renewal. Men and women workers proved their class instinct and political wisdom; they were able to differentiate between the program of reforms essential for Poland, and the counterrevolutionary plans of the extremists.

We are convinced that the atmosphere of Lodz will have a beneficial effect on the content and achievements of the 16th plenum.

This conviction also stems from the impressions gained by members of the party leadership and of the Council of Ministers from yesterday's meetings in 44 Lodz workplaces. We thank the workers of Lodz for their hospitality, their attention and their suggestions. [applause]

Comrades and dear guests, the proceedings beginning today will fulfill their role if we learn what you expect from us, from the party Central Committee and its leadership, from the government, and if we also learn at the same time what the party and the government can expect from you, too; in a word if we learn what we can and should do together, joining forces.

It is with this purpose in mind that we have prepared and sent to participants in the present session the following auxiliary materials: The Provisions of Workers' and Peasants' Inspection; Selected Problems of Setting-up and Perfecting the System of Ideological and Moral Distinctions for Those Employed in Workplaces; Issues for Social Consultation Regarding Recruitment to the First Year at Higher Educational Establishments; Appraisal of Implementation of the Government's Anti-inflation Program in 1983; Appraisal of the Implementation of the Savings Program in 1983; Materials Pertaining to Issues of Quality of Output and Conclusions Arising Therefrom.

Comrades, have all of you received the draft framework agenda of the current plenum? The Politburo suggests that an introductory report should be heard. It will be delivered by Comrade Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee. The Council of Ministers' report will be presented by Comrade Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. Subsequently we will have a plenary discussion. We will complete our proceedings by passing a resolution. We also suggest that today, during intervals in the proceedings, plenum participants should take part in meetings with the leaderships of Central Committee departments, of ministries and central organizations. Are there any remarks, suggestions or proposals concerning the agenda of the 16th plenum of the Central Committee? I can't see! Let me, therefore, conclude that the proposed agenda has been approved.

Comrades have received the draft composition of the Commission of Resolutions and Decisions of the 16th Central Committee plenum. Are there any remarks, or alternative suggestions regarding the commission's composition? I thank you. I conclude that the proposals have been approved.

Esteemed comrades, the Politburo and Government reports will deal with many matters and we would like to find out what the participants in our session think about them. We have therefore put questions to you in the form of a poll. We regard this poll as one of the forms of consultations worked out during the current term of office of the Central Committee. The questionaire, with your answers, should be put in the boxes by the entrances to the conference hall and we ask you to do this today.

I now ask Comrade Tadeusz Porebski to deliver the Politburo report.

Porebski: Politburo Report

LD021428 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0715 GMT 2 Jun 84

[PZPR Central Committee report read by Tadeusz Porebski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at 2 June PZPR Central Committee plenum in Lodz -- live]

[Text] Comrades, esteemed gathering: We want to devote our plenary session today, as has already been said, to the problems of further consolidating the leading role of the working class in building a socialist system in our country. We propose that this problem should be discussed with attention focused on its practical aspects.

By decision of the party Central Committee, we have invited a number of guests to our plenary deliberations: workers, party members and nonparty members. We will be jointly considering matters important to our country's future. However, having a definite standpoint and taking action in the appropriate direction, we do not come, comrades, with ready-made prescriptions. We put a number of open questions: How can the economic difficulties be overcome effectively? How can more favorable conditions be created in our economy for its further development? What holds us back most? How can supplies to the market be improved? How can society's living conditions be improved? What are the current most important and urgent tasks in the economic sphere? What is the share of the working class, the peasants and the intelligentsia in their implementation to be? How can socialist democracy and the political role of the working class be strengthened and developed? How can the principles of socialist social justice be implemented more efficiently? What machinery and conditions should be set up to facilitate the advancement of the working class, today and in the future? How, finally, can the patriotic, internationalist sense of responsibility of the working class for the development of our country, for its worthy place in the socialist community, be increased?

We expect a frank and open discussion, rich in proposals, useful for specific decision-making and solutions. As always after a plenary session of the Central Committee, a plan for implementation will be drawn up. We propose this time, before its approval by the Politburo, to submit the plan for discussion in worker party organizations.

The profile and topics of our plenum are proof of the consistent implementation of the ninth congress decisions; proof of the consolidation of the worker character of the party and of the leading role of the working class in the state and in society. We have taken up this issue at previous plenary sessions of the Central Committee, particularly at the 12th and 13th. At the National Conference of Delegates, we assessed the achieved results of the establishment of the worker character of the party and its policy. The declaration "What are we fighting for, where are we going?" passed there, and the theses for discussion on our party's long-term program unambiguously and eloquently confirm this tendency for the future as well.

It is not for the first time that we appeal today to the working class in such a direct way, for discussion of the important issues affecting our country. In March 1983, as has already been said, we had a national conference of worker aktivs, in which 2,300 representatives of factories from the entire country participated. Thanks to that conference, we got to know the opinions of the workers about the 3-year socioeconomic plan, the government's economy and anti-inflation programs, and their opinions on the introduction of the economic reform. Last year, the first secretary of the party Central Committee, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, met with trade unionists at the Baildon Steelworks. That meeting was devoted to the working and living conditions of the workers. Several days ago, representatives of the party and government leadership met with trade union activists at the Marceli Nowotko Engineering Works in Warsaw. An important element, therefore, of the bond which the party and state authorities have with the working class is the permanent, working, everyday contacts with the workers and with representatives of factory work forces.

We take an honest and very serious view of the voice of the working class. Reliably and according to realistic possibilities, we implement the proposals put forward during the conferences and meetings with the workers. That is how it will be today too.

The working class, the creator of socialism, the advancement of the workers of People's Poland. [sentence as heard]

Forty years have elapsed since the Polish working class, under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party, effected a revolution and undertook to build a socialist system. For the first time in Poland's history, no hegemonist class exploits anybody.

Liberating itself from exploitation, the working class also liberated other citizens from the hegemonist class that was living off their work. Class egoism is foreign to it. Because of its situation and interests, the working class consistently strives to shape just social relations.

The working class' adoption of the ideology of scientific socialism ensures its leading role in the construction of our system. Eliminating bourgeois property, the working class overthrew the social forces and order opposing that liberation, which were the sources of unemployment, an uncertain tomorrow, and profound social inequalities. Socialism brought people work and a sense of social security. After all, today these problems are not foreign to many, even highly-developed, capitalist countries.

Socialism is linked with an epoch-making civilizational leap by our society. This very system built by the working class and its allies brought the country out of socio-economic backwardness, and the conditions in which we started, as the older generation in this hall remembers, were very difficult. The destruction resulting from the war was immense. In a historically short time we rebuilt the country. We took it onto the road of contemporary development. Industrialization penetrated to the country's farthest corners. It made the material and cultural advancement of the whole nation possible. The difficulties we are currently experiencing cannot undermine the achievements of the past 40-year period.

In progressively transforming the country, the working class also transformed itself. In People's Poland it grew into the most numerous, main class. Before the war worker families accounted for less than one-third of society: Now they are more than one-half. There are more than 7 million workers today, which is 62 percent of those working in the socialized economy and 44 percent in the national economy. The working class has become the leading economic force in our country: the main creator of material goods. Immediately following the war industry and the construction industry created 27 percent of the national income; today it is 60 percent. Before the war industrial workers accounted for 27 percent, and now they account for 47 percent of the total working class. Today workers employed in industry, construction, and transport amount to nearly 70 percent of the total class, whereas before the war this figure was 35 percent.

Being the main producer, the working class became the creator of the modern industrial culture of work. Industrial development resulted in workers being concentrated in large enterprises. Factories employing more than 5,000 people account for only 0.2 percent of the total number of industrial enterprises, and yet today they account for 17.5 percent of those employed. As far as factories employing more than 1,000 people are concerned, these account for 2 percent of the total number of workplaces, and yet employ more than one-half the total number of people employed in industry in our country. Workers at large industrial production organizations have the biggest and most extensive potential for influencing the country's economic situation. Large communities of workers have an enormous potential. The scope and quality of output and technical and organizational progress depend on this potential being put to use. Because of their concentration and the degree of production organization, workers from major enterprises also constitute a big political force.

This is why these enterprises should be fortresses of socialism. The political opponents realized this and continue to realize this. Over the past few years, they have attempted to manipulate and use some of those work forces to attain ends which are counter to the interests of the working class and to our system. Most of the working class is aware that it was not the workers' interests that the opposition was concerned with, but that it was concerned to implement its political goals in order to change the system in our state.

From this rostrum we address an appeal to the great industrial working class, to all workers to step up production and political activity which speeds up an effective emergence from the current dififculties, ensuring table normalization of life in the country. We also see the need for a new and effective principle of political work among those groups and those still to become involved. Socialist industrialization and technological progress have resulted in greater knowledge and vocational qualifications of workers. At present, more than 50 percent of them have basic, vocational, and secondary education; and the figure is 75 percent among the young generation. The working class is not a homogeneous force. It is concentrated in large enterprises and small ones, in old industrial centers rich in workers' traditions -- for instance those in Slask, Lodz, Warsaw, and Poznan -- and is developing in completely new regions, agricultural regions until now. It is also concentrated in scientific, cultural, and administrative centers. There is within it a large group of peasant workers and agricultural workers; there are various generations of workers; there are workers in the first generation and the subsequent generations. They work in various sectors of the national economy, in the sphere of production and material services. The level of technological equipment of workers' labor varies. Some of them service automated production lines; another group does mechanized work. But manual labor still plays a fundamental role in the work of some of the working class.

Despite internal differences, the working class constitutes an organized whole since all workers are united in the class position they share, united by the fact that they are linked with the social means of production; that they maintain themselves through their own work, which means direct production of goods and material services. [sentence as heard]

Internal differences within the working class also manifest themselves in unequal development of their class awareness. A decisive part of the working class is in favor of the principles and ideas of socialism. It is aware of the significance of the political system for its political and social role and position in the state and community. Even the worst crisis moments in the history of People's Poland did not undermine its attachment to socialism. Workers expressed their August protest in the slogan: Socialism -- yes; distortions -- no. Since we are speaking of the August protest, one should stress most emphatically the will of the PZPR to recognize and implement all that was right in it. The resolutions of the ninth congress confirmed this clearly. There are, however, also groups of workers who yield to petite bourgeois values, demagogic influences and anarcho-syndicalism. We must be aware of this fact.

An enormous part of the working class consists of hard working and honest people. However, at some enterprises there are large groups of workers who have the wrong attitude toward work and wrong attitudes toward life. The working class itself should also condemn such attitudes and educate these people so that they do not tarnish the good name of the Polish worker.

The party cares that the entire working class develops in accordance with workers' values and traditions. Its attitude toward social property, work, professional and civil duties, and sense of responsibility for the fate of the nation and country, the working class character of the party, represents an important and decisive factor for the country's future.

Socialism was born and can develop only through the activity of the working class, organized by a Marxist-Leninist party. It is created from this class' wisdom, experience, and toil. However, it does have requirements of its own. These requirements set responsible political and economic tasks for the working class. Socialism is the working class' historical mission. However, history proves that it is not possible to construct it without the leading role of a Marxist-Leninist party. The party guarantees the necessary struggle for socialism and its development, organization, the unity of the working class and this class' leading role in society. It also ensures that the working class' activities are effective.

Therefore, attacks on the party's leading role are in the final analysis attacks against the working class, against our system. The party constitutes an active part of the working class, of the working people. It is armed with ideology, which has made it possible to carry out a historical breakthrough and brought about advancement for the working class. Its role and position make it possible to implement the national interests and goals. The PZPR speaks for the interests of the entire working class. It is this class' sole political representative and highest form of organization: the revolutionary vanguard of the working class.

In consolidating the working class nature of our policy we are guided by the line drawn up by the ninth congress. What does this mean for us? What are the determinants of our policy? The basic one is service for the working class, from which we spring. Its expectations and aspirations are translated into our plans and intentions. The troubles and hardships of the workers' everyday lives are particular concerns of our party. We also say openly that we cannot, as yet, implement everything the workers would wish. This particularly applies to the current problems, the ones that are important today.

The economic phenomena of financial scandals and speculation, of using market shortcomings in order to get rich illegitimately, are among these problems. It strikes a blow against the way in which class social justice is perceived. We have stepped up struggle against these phenomena. We are completely resolved to eliminate them once and for all. We do, however, ask the question: What methods and means are to be used to increase this struggle's effectiveness to ensure that the public feels it more. Wherever the conditions exist the party struggles to consistently implement the working class principles of social justice, and workers' postulates, aspirations, and values in practice. We favor complete implementation of the socialist principle from each according to his potential and to each according to his work. We do not favor leveling pay differentials, but nor do we favor excessively high wage differentials [kominy placowe]. We are of the opinion that special wages ought to be paid for good and specially outstanding work. We will return to these problems further on in the report.

Today the party's most important duty is to completely rebuild and consolidate its links with the working class, with the nation. The party's ability to organize the working people, to release their creative activity in implementation of the party's program -- its ability to fuse this program with the activities of the masses -- is the test of the party's links with the masses. To be the vanguard of the masses does not mean that the party is over and above or side-by-side with the working class: It means something radically different. It means to be among workers, to listen carefully to their opinions, and to speak out loud about workers, to listen carefully to their opinions, and to speak out loud about workers' problems.

Lenin taught: The avantgarde fulfills the task of the avantgarde only when it is able not to depart from the masses which are led by it, when it is really able to lead the broadest masses. He also wrote: (?It is not enough) to call the avantgarde the leading team; it is also necessary to act in such a way that all remaining teams recognize and see that we are marching at the forefront. End of quote. It is the duty of the Leninist party to actively shape the class consciousness of the workers. The character of our party makes it a duty of each member to propagate and defend the aims and principles of our policy, to lead his team, and to effectively influence its opinions. Such a position, however, must be worked out; one must not order it. To see [words indistinct] to understand their reasons fully, to evaluate and interpret them correctly -- this is the everyday task of party members. To see effective solutions, to convince our coworkers about such solutions and their effectiveness -- this is also our task. We are aware, however, that much still needs to be achieved in order to be close to this Leninist ideal.

The consciousness of some party members is still burdened by superficiality and political disorientation. There is no shortage of simplified evaluations and opinions taken from popular opinions and views. There is no shortage of ignorance.

All party organizations are therefore faced with the question: What methods and means are to be used? We expect a widespread debate on this subject in our party, especially among the workers. We have already tackled this issue at the 13th plenum. The effects in this sphere are, however, still unsatisfactory.

Esteemed comrades, in recent years party ranks have decreased. Some have left of their own free will, others as a result of pressure and persecution by political enemies, and still others as a result of party decisions. A considerable proportion of these are workers. This causes concern. Not all who have departed have turned their backs on us. Many are active in trade unions, in self-management, and in PRON. Some express a wish to return to our ranks. Our statute does not close the way for them. At present, workers constitute nearly 40 percent of our party. The party is maintaining its mass character. After the period of outflow we now have increasing tendencies to join in. Among the newly accepted members, workers constitute nearly 50 percent. However, we should be more active in gaining outstanding workers for the party, mainly through an increase in authority and effectiveness of action of party organizations in their own work areas. Expansion of the party in the working class constitutes a permanent task for every party organization. We think it is important that workers should be dominant in our ranks in the near future.

It is not just a question of the percentage of workers in the party, because it is not only that which defines the worker character of the party. At the end of the seventies it was higher than at present, but the party was not able to mobilize an effective machinery of influence (?over) workers for its policy. The voice of the working class in shaping the state's socioeconomic policy was not taken seriously enough. We have consistently departed from those practices. Their return must never be allowed.

Many workers today sit on the highest bodies of party and state authority. At our party's ninth congress, 69 workers were elected to the Central Committee; there are 4 of them on the Politburo of our party. Never before has either the Central Committee or the Politburo had such representative and numerous participation by workers in their composition. There are 98 worker deputies in the Sejm. Workers from key plants occupy more than half the seats on the Sejm's Socioeconomic Council. During the recent accountability-election campaign, worker participation in many party functions increased. They account for almost one-third on party voivodship committees and more than 40 percent on factory committees.

In implementing the proposals resulting from the accountability-election campaign and the National Conference of PZPR Delegates, many echelons took the initiative of broadening the composition of commissions operating alongside those echelons and a broader inclusion of workers in party activity. One cannot, however, acknowledge what has been done to be the final solution to the problem. Unfortunately, many of our party echelons did not carry out the recommendations of the Politburo fully in this sphere. We can no longer tolerate this state of affairs. By the end of June, at the next meetings of the echelons, we recommend that this task should be fully implemented.

We will thus create wider and wider possibilities for workers to influence party and state policy. Let us ask, however, how it is in practice. Do the workers speak out about their problems? Do we listen to them properly? Have the workers a sense of their influence? We expect comrades to try to answer that question too during today's and tomorrow's discussion. We think that party committees at all levels will also answer these questions after the plenum, in frank conversations with factory work forces.

The allies of the working class in the building of socialism. [sentence as heard]

Socialism is created by the working class in alliance with the working peasants and the intelligentsia. The alliance has an objective foundation in the unity of the fundamental historical interests of all working people. The worker-peasant alliance has a particular significance. It has deep historical roots in the common struggle for the people's authority. Workers and peasants gave and are giving our people's state its shape. The existence of these two classes has a fundamental influence on the functioning of the political system, the economic system, and the national culture. The permance of the worker-peasant alliance is defined by the peasant lineage of the working class. Both classes are linked to a great extent by a community of objective interests. The significance of the working class's alliance with the intelligentsia is also systematically growing. The majority of its stratum comes from the worker and peasant class. The character of the work and the concentration of a large section of the intelligentsia in production plants brings its situation closer to that of the workers. The demands of a modern industry, the development of education, the broadening of the scope of nonmaterial services create the need for highly qualified white-collar workers, for capable managers, organizers, constructors, technologists, and creative people.

The intelligentsia would give creative help to those working directly on the factory floor; organize their operations well; take an active part in meeting their social, cultural, and educational needs. It is the duty of the intelligentsia to hand on to the working class its knowledge, gained at socialist schools and colleges; to develop the civic, historical, economic, and legal awareness of the class.

The socialist state expects the intelligentsia to do its duty.

Meanwhile, in (?small) circles of that stratum false friends of the people have appeared and are still appearing at present, who want to distort the awareness of the working class against their interests. Together with Western paymasters, they praise the anti-Polish restrictions; they call for profanation of national and worker ceremonies, for a boycott of the people's council elections. The working class cannot share the same road with advisers like these. The workers expect the party to intensify party work with the managerial cadre and engineering and technical cadre. They see in this the possibility of improving management efficiency.

We employ in the socialized economy over 300,000 engineers and approximately 1 million technicians. The level of technical personnel employed in our country's economy is good. The task of engineers, technicians, and masters is to organize production processes, to initiate and implement scientific and technological progress, to increase the knowledge and technological culture of workers, and finally to form the right mood among work forces. However, the potential capabilities of these people are definitely not put to sufficiently great use. This still remains a serious organizational problem in our economy. There is among these members of the intelligentsia, as we see it, insufficient vocational activeness, insufficient involvement, frequent helplessness with regard to problems of production, lack of long-term thinking about the development of an enterprise or a branch of industry.

With regard to these personnel, we have a great deal to make up for, especially in the sphere of moral and material distinctions and of ensuring vertical promotions. It is in the interest of the whole community for the professional and creative activeness of scientists, engineers, and technicians to be raised since we cannot exclude ourselves from the technological race.

We need good and original inventions to be implemented, a broad-scale innovation movement. The modernization and improvement of Polish products is a necessity of life. Without this it is impossible to increase exports at present and to participate on a broader scale in the export market of the future. These are the tasks of engineering and technical personnel which the working class expects to be fulfilled. The Supreme Technical Organization [NOT] and other associations can play a greater role in this field.

The working class -- culture and education. [sentence as heard] Socialism is not just a political system which is aimed at meeting the material needs of the working class. The system releases the cultural and educational aspirations of working people and their spiritual values. In a resolution of the ninth congress we said: Culture, education, and science all represent the objective of and the force behind the development of socialism. Culture is a way and at the same time the content of the life of the nation. It defines values which motivate human activity. End of quotation. The influence the working class has on the nature of national culture, its content, and ideas should correspond to the place it occupies in national life. We must eliminate more consistently the barriers which are still on the path toward a full democratization of culture. We must also create conditions for the development of the working class' own cultural activeness.

In accordance with the resolution of the ninth congress, the Sejm has adopted a law on the dissemination of culture and on the rights and duties of those employed in this field. We pin great expectations on the implementation of this law. It should broaden and enrich the part taken by working people in [word indistinct] culture, make accessible on a mass scale the most prominent works of belles lettres, drama, the cinema, visual arts, and music. This makes it necessary to undertake vigorous and concrete organizational and programmatic activities.

It is also the duty of the party and workers' state to enrich curricula in humanistic and class contents, particularly the teaching of Polish history and the Polish and international workers' movement; however, curricula are only part of the problem. The concern will lie first and foremost with ensuring that this teaching has a political character and is guided by political involvement by a worthy spirit of the socialist school.

The working class, the class character of the policy pursued by the party and state manifests itself also in the educational system. We are undertaking at present a whole range of activities to raise the status of vocational schooling at every level as the main path leading young people to workers' professions. We shall create conditions for the alumni of vocational schools to continue studies in secondary, post-secondary and higher schools. For this purpose, among other things, various forms of adult education will be expanded. At the same time, we shall act to bring about a broader attendance of general education secondary schools by young people from working class and peasant background.

Greater interest needs to be taken in the patronage of work enterprises over vocational schools and schools attached to enterprises, which is frequently performed in the formal way. Factories must be more interested and helpful to them. They are, after all, a mint of qualified personnel.

Attention is drawn here, however, to an excessive efflux of the leavers of these schools to work enterprises other than mother ones and also to the private sector. At the last meeting with trade union representatives the need was postulated for remedial measures to be taken in this matter. Steps will be taken in this direction.

It is the concern of our party to ensure broad access for young people from working class and peasant background to higher schools. With regard to this you have received a report by the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology.

As can be seen we propose that social preferences be preserved in the system of recruitment for higher education courses. This material will be subjected to further wide-scale social consultations. Preference points are, however, a provisional solution which seems to be necessary at the present time. The working class expects our party to take long-term steps to level out disproportions in access to education and to make relevant changes in the entire system of national education.

We will again discuss and analyze the system and numbers of those who gain admission to the evening and extramural studies and the problem of sending the leading workers to higher educational establishments. These issues should be discussed at the initiative of committees and organizations of the party in various communities and, above all, in the workers' community. As a result of these discussions, concrete solutions will be made, ways to implement them will be worked out.

Workers in the system of socialist democracy. [sentence as heard]

Ensuring the domination of the interests of the working class in the policies of a socialist state is a constant task for the party.

We remember that departures from respecting in practice the domination of workers' interests always leads to distortions in socialist construction. We are building a strong and just state, one that is based on the rule of law. In it, we are strengthening the role of workers and peasants. We are consistently expanding the areas on which the new role of the working class can be expressed in practice and ever more effectively, which make it possible for the working class to identify itself with the state to the full, so that, as Lenin said, the worker does not just feel the master in his factory, but feels also that he is a representative of his country, so that he feels responsible. The conscious worker must know he represents his class, end of quote. The political role of the working class depends, of course, on its activeness, on the universal participation of workers in all the institutions of socialist democracy. The shaping of these activities is an important task of the party organization. Moreover, one is not talking here of the numerical strength of participation in various representative and self-management institutions: One has in mind here an authentic and real participation in the system of power by the people.

What is more important than anything else is to perfect the mechanisms of workers' participation in the decisionmaking processes taking place in the authorities and party organizations. This is exactly the task we set the whole party and each party organization during the national conference of delegates.

People's councils constitute the basic platform upon which the working class discharges the leading political role within the state. We see them as the basic instrument of the implementation of workers' interests and of the development of socialist political relations and links between the authorities and the citizen. The new act on people's councils, passed in accordance with the will of the ninth congress, makes them a real master of the areas under their control. Thanks to this act, they will be able to make decisions regarding the most important matters in the life of the inhabitants, including the distribution of resources for investments, to exercise influence on the local administration, and on the appointment to leading positions within it.

It is, above all, up to the future councillors, up to their links with the voters, to make use of these possibilities. They also depend, in the final analysis, on the social support the councillors will manage to get in their activities. We expect the working class in particular to give this support for the work of the councils and to show interest in it.

Elections to people's councils are ahead of us. We are preparing them on the basis of new electoral regulations. The idea of these regulations was worked out during the ninth party congress.

PRON plays a major role in the election campaign. It reaffirms its significance in the state and its credibility in the eyes of the public. Candidate councillors have been selected through a democratic process. Almost 57 percent of councillors are workers and peasants; 12 percent are young citizens under 29 years of age; almost 35 percent are citizens who do not belong to any party. We are therefore concerned that workers should predominate among the councillors elected in towns and that peasants should predominate in the countryside. This is because this will increase the political role they play in local and regional communities.

The election to people's councils will be the test of patriotic and civic maturity. Participation in the election will be proof of one's understanding and a proclamation of the fundamental reason of state and nation, of the socialist and stable development of the country, of patriotic accord of all citizens who recognize People's Poland as their homeland, of alliances which safeguard the independent and secure existence of the country.

We appeal for mass participation in the election. In particular, we appeal to workers. Their numerous participation will set an example for all working people, will be the measure and confirmation of class awareness and an expression of responsibility for the fate of the nation.

The National Conference of PZPR Delegates, in its special resolution, has put party members, organizations, and committees of the party under the obligation of high political activeness in the course of the election campaign. Our performance of this obligation will testify to our leading role in society.

The party resolutely combats everything that strikes at workers feelings of justice and morality. We have undertaken many actions in this sphere. I want to recall here that the Supreme Chamber of Control is at present subordinate to the Sejm. The system of treasury offices has been created. The main territorial inspectorate has been created which is based on the experience of the Armed Forces Inspectorate. The Council of Ministers Committee for Law and Order has been appointed for special tasks. But inspections themselves are not sufficient. Using Lenin's words, tens of thousands of working people, workers devoted to socialism, resistant to temptation, bribes, and embezzlement, able to create an iron force against speculators, dishonest salesmen, bribe-takers, and those who disorganize, must join the struggle against evil. We come forward with the proposal of creating worker-peasant inspections. This initiative was approved by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. We consider it as an important element of widening the people's power. We see its fundamental role in direct and effective struggle against occurences which are most glaringly painful and often abusive to the norms of social coexistence. Letters with grievances, complaints, and requests for action flowing to basic party organizations and echelons testify to the existence of such occurences. The Central Committee Politburo is assessing and systematically analyzing this very important stream of the party activity. We note visible progress in this sphere of our party work. This was also stated at the last Politburo meeting. But we are worried that the number of these matters is not decreasing, that there are some which can be settled on the spot, quickly in the interest of the citizen. It is true that many complaints concern difficult housing problems. But those letters often show that there still exists a glaringly bureaucratic, haughty attitude of some representatives of authority, at all levels, toward human matters. Although it is not easy we will fight those occurences persistently.

Perhaps once a month, representatives of the state and party authority should anonymously join the people who come to offices with various matters. Then they will see that respect for the citizens of the people's state on the part of representatives of the people's authority is far from being observed.

We are also counting on the above-mentioned inspections liberating the activeness of working people, forming in work forces an awareness of the need to put things in order in one's own and in other's back-yards; on its contributing to the effectiveness of the fight against evil, to a rapid removal of its causes.

We propose that the inspection consist of separate, civic control groups at the local level, with strong powers, operating as a control body of people's councils, with the political support of the party and of allied political parties; with professional help from the state's Supreme Chamber of Control. This is, of course, one possible solution. Other recommendations and proposals which have been made and which will certainly continue to be put forward regarding this issue, must also be examined. In the final reckoning, we will decide on the concept jointly, after discussion with the working class.

The system of social consultations is developing, on the party's initiative. They serve to make known the opinions, views, and assessments of working people. I recall that consulations were held on the 3-year plan, on the economy and anti-inflation program, among other things. Opinions were sought on certain issues of price regulation and also on matters connected with the new electoral regulations. Earlier on, the bill on the system of people's councils and local self-government was the subject of general consultation. Every voice, every opinion, is valuable. The worker's voice is exceptionally important.

In the near future, there will be consultations on matters such as long-term economic plans and programs, the youth bill, the proposal to increase the effectiveness of the struggle for observance of the law and social discipline, for public law and order. Consultations will also be held in the party in accordance with the Central Committee Politburo's resolution of 25 May. We will continue to improve the forms and methods of carrying out social consultations.

Worker self-government is a basic form of comanagement of the production process by the workers. This self-government has as its task to reconcile social interests with the interests of the work force, above all with the workers' interests. This is not, one must admit, an easy task, but it can be carried out. The self-government carries a great responsibility for the results of managing a part of the national assets, the factory. It must be productive of high quality and economical. Self-governments must obviously operate within the limits of the binding legal and political principles, promote the strengthening of the state, for only a strong state can be the guarantor of the development of the self-government movement.

The participation by the working class in the direct management of the economy is an undisputed fact. Self-governments operate in more than 90 percent of state factories. Their activities cover 8 million employees. Some 100,000 people are active on workers' councils. Almost 60 percent of these are workers. The party attaches great importance to improving the work of self-governments. Commissions for worker self-government affairs attached to the Council of State, to the Sejm, and to voivodship people's councils have been set up. Each of them has a different, unique task.

We recently had another conference with representatives of several hundred worker self-governments.

This was a very useful exchange of views. In fact, as we see it, a dialogue was begun with representatives of the working class with seats on self-governments. One can say with satisfaction that many self-governments are making correct use of their powers and possibilities for action. For example, let us mention the action taken by the worker's council at the Stomil plant in Debica to increase production. In 1983, this brought about a 20 percent increase. As a result of action taken by the self-government, the Chemitex (Ikron) plant in Tomaszow Mazowiecki last year achieved a 14 percent production increase, and Radoskor in Radom cut production costs by more than Z43 million.

The workers council at the state machine center in Kakolewo in Plock Voivodship have adopted a resolution reducing administration staff by 12 percent in order to increase production jobs. We quote the example because in this field the activity of self-managements has unfortunately not been too strong. This ensured continuity of repair of agricultural machinery, and other important tasks of the establishment. We could quote many more positive examples, but we must honestly say that not all self-managements work well. There are those which excede their powers, they stand on particular interests of their enterprises, they do not show sufficient concern for improvements in management and in the quality of production, they do not respect the role of trade unions.

We must state quite clearly, this action is contrary to the interest of the working class and should meet firm opposition. No self-management can be a screen for mismanagement and inefficiency, be in confrontation with the socialist state, and be guided exclusively by the interest of an enterprise. It is the duty of party branches and organizations and of founding bodies to eliminate those negative phenomena and trends because they harm the idea of self-management and independence of enterprises. Some of those critical remarks addressed to self-managements also apply to the state administration in some work enterprises. We state that attempts have been made to set party and trade union organizations and workers self-managements at loggerheads on the principle of divide and rule. We consider the activity worthy of condemnation.

Trade unions are extremely important for the consolidation of the political role of the working class. They constitute a very important and indispensble link in the functioning of the socialist social system. In recent years in Poland, as we know, they have covered a difficult road; they are being reborn in new conditions; they have already regained the position of the largest mass organization of the working class and of all working people.

At present trade unions have 4.5 million members; 60 percent them are workers. They operate in 9 out of 10 units of the socialized economy; over 100 supraenterprise structures have been set up. Trade unions are developing in accordance with the will of the working class. They are demonstrating by word and deed their political unity with the ideas of socialism, and their recognition of the leading role of the party. Their members come from all previous trade union structures. Here one should state that the slogan: We do not ask who comes from where, the important thing is that he wishes to serve People's Poland and the working people, is materializing. This demonstrates our honesty and the sincerity of our intentions and actions. We can name many enterprises in which trade unions develop vigorously, are active, and successfully resolve workers' problems. For example, in the Krakus Enterprise of Industrial Construction in Krakow, nearly 100 percent of young workers belong to trade unions. Trade unions operate well in the Marceli Nowotko Steelworks in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyzki, in the Warsaw building machinery factory named after Ludwik Warnynski; in Adolf Warski Shipyard in Szczecin, the Czerwone Zaglehie Hard Coal Mine, in Agromet-Inofamat Agricultural Machinery Factory in Inowroclaw, and in many, many other enterprises.

Involvement in the defense and implementation of workers' interests creates appropriate grounds for cooperation between the party and the trade unions. The need for cooperation requires the active presence of every member of the party in trade unions [word indistinct] their class image. We have spoken about this many times. Some party members still do not properly understand their obligations in this respect. We expect party organizations to make appropriate assessments and undertake successful actions. Trade union aims are an important signal of the needs and aspirations of the working class. It is the duty of the party and state to present the matter openly, to reply to the question of which postulate it is possible to realize now and which later on; and which are unrealistic due to economic considerations, or are contrary to the objective, long-term interest of the working class. This is the way we operate, this is the way we will continue to operate. Only sincere, open talk between the authorities and trade unionists, in all, even most difficult matters, can bring concrete results. This will bring us closer to overcoming economic difficulties, to improving the working and living conditions of the working class.

This is how we are acting and will go on acting. Only honest, open talks between the authorities and trade union activists on all issues, even those most difficult, can bring concrete results, can bring us close to overcoming the economic difficulties, to improving the working and living conditions of the working class. This is also how we assess the dialogue which took place at the meeting between trade union representatives and party and state authorities on 23 May this year. We also expect all organs of power and of the administration, every leader of economic and social life to have the right attitude toward the trade unions. We also expect in the near future increased participation of workers in self-management bodies on housing estates. We shall be holding elections shortly. We also expect increased participation of workers in boards and executive councils of cooperatives, including housing and food cooperatives.

Comrades, we are implementing the economic reform. We are introducing it in difficult conditions. The main task to which we have subordinated almost all our activities is to overcome the economic difficulties. We are at an advanced stage of surmounting difficulties. The reform is now bringing the first results. Growth trends in the economy are becoming consolidated, industrial production is going up, animal husbandry is being revived, the drop in real income has been halted. The market situation is also gradually improving. Many work forces are working with devotion to realize this objective and are producing a large quantity of good quality goods.

The progress made in the economic situation is not, however, fully perceptible in every circle. This was talked about at the 14th Central Committee plenum when it was pointed out that inflation still has not been brought under control, shortages of many goods continue to exist, life is hard for a large part of the community. All this minimizes in the eyes of the community the effects of the improvement. It is also necessary to state that this progress could be greater, something that is impeded, among other things, by the consequences of the U.S. and Western restrictions which are still being maintained, and by the burden of servicing debts. But this is not the only reason. We still cannot be satisfied with the attained level of the effectiveness of management, the quality and productivity of work and work discipline. There still exists also a number of negative phenomena in the organization of production processes.

The success of the reform and overcoming of the difficulties we have depends, of course, first and foremost on the activeness of the working class. It also depends, and to a large extent, on good organization of work and efficient management. This is the task, above all, of the technical intelligentsia. We have created concrete conditions for pursuing an appropriate personnel policy. We formulated its criteria at the 13th plenum. It is the duty of party organizations and echelons to apply these criteria in work with the personnel. Those who do not fit in with those criteria, who organize work badly, who do not care about workers' interests, cannot hold managerial posts.

Personnel policy should be pursued in an open, clear, and unambiguous manner. The working class often demands this at meetings. We shall be heading consistently in this direction. Steps are being taken aimed at restoring respect for work, for the quality of work, since work should represent the main criterion for assessing the value of man.

This is all the more important since there has been in the past few years a drop in working potential for reasons known to those present in the hall. This drop has not yet been compensated for by increased productivity. Too many people have left and are leaving active professional work because they have been granted the so-called third, disabled group status. The state of health of these people often allows them to continue active professional work. Thus, this is a serious social and moral problem. The socialist state guarantees the right to work but also wants to execute the duty of honest work. One also cannot reconcile oneself to the phenomena of idleness, slovenliness, waste of social property, drunkenness, and theft of enterprises, which still occur in workers' circles. To tolerate this state of affairs is to agree to the impairment of the common fortune, to decrease the earnings of all honest working people. Joint, resolute struggle must be waged against the plagues which trouble us nearly every day. The government will not come and introduce discipline and order at each work enterprise. Work forces must do this. They must be led by party and trade union organizations, self-management bodies, and administrative and economic leaders, foremen, and brigade leaders.

The actual use of working time is still low in Poland. It amounts to only 35.6 hours a week. This is, one must be aware, from 5 to 8 hours less than other socialist and capitalist countries, including those considerably more prosperous than us. The time actually worked by one worker is only 61 percent of the nominal working time. And while we are on the subject, the large number of doctor's certificates, particularly short-term ones, makes one think. Are they always issued in keeping with medical ethics? Are they always really necessary? What should be done to reduce their number?

Bad work and low-quality production are damaging to the sense of civic, socialist morality. A particular role here falls to the members of the party who are workers to bear witness by good work; to create high-quality products is their party obligations. Disciplinary action in the sphere of utilizing working hours must be specific and its results perceptible in the short term. This is in the objective interest of the workers, of entire work forces. If we want to live better, to get out of the troubles and difficulties more quickly, to develop more vitally, then we have to discipline work in production. A great deal depends on the working class, for this example will have a bearing on its standard of living and on that of the whole of society.

I put the question: Has the time come for measures to tighten labor and social discipline? Let this problem be the subject of general discussion in factories. There are still occurrences of employment surpluses and incorrect employment structures. It is clear that we cannot cope with this problem. I put the next question then: Is the state to interfere in the structure of employment and take measures toward rationalizing it? Is this essential in a situation where independent and self-governing enterprises, as can be seen, are not capable of coping with this problem themselves?

The discrepancy between the old bad habits and the new principles of management creates a great number of misunderstandings and tensions. They also occur in the working class milieu. The roads to overcoming the existing difficulties, according to the old habit, are still seen in decisions by the central authorities. The central authorities certainly can, for example, do more to make the economic reform function well, mainly in the sphere of regulations and decisions on mechanisms; but there is a great deal, a very great deal, to be done in the factories themselves. Many worker milieus are striving to improve living conditions by sudden excessive wage increases. The 17 percent increase assumed for 1984 should, it is considered, automatically take in every employee, regardless of the quality of work and the economic results of the whole enterprise.

It has to be recalled here, however, that there can be nothing automatic in this sphere. Only an increase in production and labor productivity should bring about wage increases. At present, wages are determined by enterprises themselves. It must be a universal concern that they do this justly, in accordance with the work contribution. We think, as we have already said here, that the postulates for leveling wages are incorrect; the same for everyone does not at all mean justly. Justly means for real work, for its social usefulness, for its quality and results.

We stand guard over just differentials, justified by an honest input of labor, ingeniousness, and talent. Such differentials should mobilize to high-quality work, give moral and material satisfaction. The true relation between earnings and qualifications must be restored. Raising qualifications, without which there can be no productive and high-quality work, must be worthwhile, however, for the citizen. The rationalizers' and inventors' movement should be a permanent factor in technical and organizational progress. It has genuine and rich traditions. In 1983, from among 152,000 people who submitted inventions, workers accounted for about 60,000. There are among them many particularly active people whose ideas are of great benefit to the economy. A metalworker from a coal industry plant in Katowice, Jozef Gugulka, submitted 132 inventions of which 54 were used, bringing benefits to the national economy worth more than Z6 million a year. (Tadeusz Kaliszewski), a repairer at the Swiecie Cellulose and Paper Factory, is the author of five implemented projects which brought savings valued at Z26 million year. (Wieslaw Sobecki), a foreman at the Gorzow Wielkopolski Stilon Plant, submitted 86 projects. Their implementation increased by Z17 million in the plant's profit.

Workers' participation in rationalization and invention gives the possibility of various promotions regarding qualifications, material gains, and prestige. The law on inventions adopted this year by the Sejm and executive acts create favorable conditions for the development of this very useful technical activity. The existing system of incentives and awards requires improvement. This subject is also included in the materials which you received before the plenum. We think that this issue should be considered with a particular reference to the young part of the working class and work force, but it does not exclude the creation of a system for both old and young. Trade unions and self-management can play an important role in this matter. We also expect more activity in this matter from party organizations.

Comrades, a question arises which also results from many work force and party meetings, as to whether it is not time to return to the forgotten idea of socialist labor competition which is mentioned in Article 19 of the Constitution of our country. Maybe the 40th anniversary of People's Poland serves as a good opportunity for this. There was a time when front rankers were given priority. This was fair treatment because the authority of best workers was built in this way. An example set by good workers and respect for them can be an important factor in shaping an ethic of workers labor. We put the question and we ask you to express your opinion about what forms of rewarding best workers should be used, what system should be employed today in the present conditions.

Comrades, a poll carried out by the Center of Public Opinion Research shortly before today's plenum among representatives of the working class has shown that a majority of those questioned expressed the view that they cannot count on help and support from work enterprises and from organizations acting there in the case of difficulties and problems. This is a matter for serious consideration. A logical conclusion arises from this fact. A socialist enterprise, together with production tasks should better and more actively perform other functions in relation to the work force, to workers' families, milieus, and localities. It should provide services and welfare, meet the social, upbringing, and cultural needs of its workers and of their families. Implementation of these tasks should have an impact on shaping the socialist life style on the development and consolidation of workers collectives.

A work enterprise cannot be merely a place of work. It should be, particularly for workers, a social environment which solves problems of everyday life, creates conditions, rich with humanist content, for relations between people; it should constitute the plan of creative participation of individuals in the life of the nation in the sphere of policy, ideology, and culture.

Experience teaches that the attractiveness of an enterprise is measured not only by the scale of salary. Interhuman relations play a significant part in the record of everyday care for working people, in shaping loyalty, which we support for the creation of microsocieties in enterprises which meet various needs of people, and in particular those in the nonmaterial sphere which meet the need for a full life.

Esteemed comrades, urgent housing problems of the work force are waiting to be resolved. We are undertaking various actions on a national scale. The system giving priority in allocation of dwellings to those who are in the most difficult conditions has been created. The state, to the best of its ability, will give priority to repair works which will raise the standard of dwellings. But the implementation of the idea of social justice the housing policy of our country still remains open.

Enterprises must create conditions which will make it easier for the employees to get their own apartments. This is our main reserve which lies in creating opportunities for activeness in works construction and single-family construction. Many enterprises are now doing this but all this is not enough in relation to the existing needs. Many workers live in difficult conditions, wait a long time for cooperative apartments. Over 800 works housing cooperatives have been created recently. They meet, however, with too many difficulties which are not always objective ones. Despite promises made by local authorities, a large majority of them have not been granted locations for the implementation of their construction plans. They have problems with obtaining construction materials. One also has to say that these cooperatives too frequently expect exclusively the state contractor to do the work.

All these circumstances are responsible for the fact that not more than a quarter of the registered works cooperatives have started to build apartments. Newly elected people's councils should first of all take an interest in these issues. One can also point out instances of particularly great activeness of the interested parties themselves in settling the housing needs of the work forces. In Legnica Voivodship, for example, employees who are waiting for housing cooperative accommodation are sent from their work enterprises to construction enterprises for 2-3 years and in return for this work they are given apartments sooner. Over 600 people took this opportunity in this voivodship in 1983, something that made it possible to build 760 extra apartments, and this counts. This initiative deserves to be made widespread.

It is necessary to create a climate at work enterprises for shaping workers' aspirations, their pride and satisfaction with the status of the profession they perform, for attaining higher and higher qualifications. We should strengthen the role of experienced workers at work enterprises, of workers who have been at the enterprise for many years, often who built it, who are highly skilled and bring up young people well. They should represent the core of the work forces and have an influence on all workers. The management of an enterprise should treat them above all as consultants to whom they turn on all difficult and complicated issues. This group should set the tone in the work of enterprises. We should return at work enterprises to the good, tested forms of cultural and educational activities. A greater organizational effort, inventiveness, and consistency are necessary here. The view is expressed that the reform is not conducive to the development of cultural and educational activities at enterprises, that a great deal of money is needed for this.

At the present time it is necessary and, what is more, in factory clubs, to create room in them for their families, particularly children, to develop various forms of amateur workers' art movement, and finally to organize reviews and competitions on a municipal, district, parish, regional, or voivodship scale.

Factory sports clubs and sections should perform an important integrating and educational function with regard to the work force. There are opportunities for the development of sports activities and interests at every work enterprise. One is not thinking here of record-breaking achievements in sport. The point is to create conditions for practicing at an amateur level various basic sports disciplines by all those who need this. Young workers should play an active role in shaping factory microcommunities. Many of them are members of the workers' youth organization, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth. In accordance with the program: The role of youth in the reform, the Union of Socialist Polish youth has taken valuable initiatives aimed at the development of class trade unions, the strengthening of the position of young people in workers' self-management bodies, increasing the young people's activeness in the sphere of production and participation in solving important welfare problems young people have. The thesis about passivity, about a lost generation is negated by the production initiative taken by young people to mark the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. It is now bringing concrete results.

It is worthwhile to consider an expansion of those initiatives which we have tested regarding work with young people and new initiatives to be taken. One can use here the wealth of experience of our fraternal socialist countries. Let us then ask a few questions. Should one not entrust certain sectors to young people only, to create youth brigades which will solve independently definite tasks? Or, in the field of construction, should young teams not be entrusted with the construction of whole houses or perhaps even entire estates from the foundations to the roof? Or, perhaps teams of young people should be organized under the auspices of the Union of Rural Youth who would cultivate land in disuse? Should young people not be entrusted at enterprises with the task of meeting recreational needs, for instance, cultural needs of entire work forces? These are examples of possible initiatives. We are addressing them at socialist youth unions, the entire young generation. We are awaiting a response, concrete proposals.

We discussed the problems of the young generation at the ninth plenum. We think that we adopted a good resolution. This resolution should, however, be implemented in a more consistent manner and, in particular, step by step and consistently at each work enterprise. All the activities we have talked about will lead to the stabilization of workers' collectives, will reduce personnel fluctuations, should increase work productivity, contribute to the identification of work forces with the goals of enterprises. This will also make work forces more immune to social, economic, and political demagogy. What is the best way of doing this? We begin a discussion on this subject today.

Esteemed gathering: An improvement in the material conditions of working people is the strategic goal of our class-oriented socioeconomic policy, of all the activities of the socialist state. We are fully aware that the working class, just like the majority of the public, is bearing the burden of the crisis. The party thinks it its duty to divide it equally and show concern here for the workers' interests. In the structure of workers' incomes, 16 percent is so-called social benefits, channeled in particular into the social protection of families which really do need help from the state. At the same time, we say openly that the road to improving living conditions comes not by multiplying entitlements to benefits, to various allowances in kind, professional privileges, but through an increase in wages resulting from increased production results, labor productivity, and quality.

The issue of price movement gives rise to much discussion in worker milieus. The authorities are concerned, too, by the upward movement of prices which is not accompanied by an increase in production and labor productivity. These are phenomena which worsen inflation. There will be an increasing number of banknotes without backing in our wallets if there is not a considerable increase in market goods. At a joint meeting of representatives of trade unions and party and state authorities on 23 May 1984 the proposal was made to set up a trade union-government team to examine the mechanisms of shaping wages and prices policy in our state and the principles of its consultation. We support this proposal.

The working class sharply condemns all signs of departure from the moral and legal order of society; the obtaining of excessive advantages, usually at someone else's expense. We analyze opinions thoroughly which are put forward particularly at party meetings, at meetings with work forces, contained in letters to the party. We share the outrage of workers and working people contained in them.

At the National Conference of PZPR Delegates we stated the vital need to make fundamental progress in combating crime and social pathology. We have taken such measures. The Council of Ministers's Committee for Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, in response to those postulates, the postulates of the working class, set up a broad control of the nonsocialized economy, (?renewed) combating of speculation. This year, antispeculation measures in particular have been stepped up. In 4 months of 1984, as a result, 4,842 proceedings have been initiated in cases of criminal acts against the customer. There are 35 percent more such proceedings than in the comparative period last year. We are tightening up penal strictures. But as long as there is a shortage of goods on the market, speculation cannot be stamped out completely. We will not stop the struggle, however. Speculators must be prevented from obtaining goods for state warehouses and selling them at higher prices. We expect more determined support from the public here, from the working class. Negative phenomena occur at the interface of the private and state sectors, in the interception of deficit goods and raw materials. Bribery and speculation -- we must stamp them out and we will do so everywhere and in every form. This is the duty of the socialist state. We attach to this -- and we do not conceal it -- the hope, too, that the situation will improve as soon as the worker-peasant inspection begins to operate.

Much emotion and (?criticism) are aroused in working people by the operation of the private sector. There are opinions that it is living beyond its means during a time of crisis, that it is getting richer at the expense of working class. The activity of the private sector is justified by social and economic needs. The share of the crafts industry in production of goods for the market increased by 1.9 percent in 1979 to 2.9 in 1983. Private trade has a turnover of 2 percent of the total turnover of trade. The Polonian firms produce 0.25 percent of the total industrial output. We are applying and continuing to apply suitable taxation policy toward the private sector. We are resolutely combating high, unjustified profits by corrupt practices and speculation, which lead to a system of values contradictory to socialism.

As a result of recent inspections the activity of 4,877 private enterprises was checked by 12 May; 1,126 criminal and criminal-fiscal proceedings were instituted.

Comrades, the development of socialism in our country is taking place in conditions of constant threat from imperialist forces. We should have no illusion that the imperialists will never reconcile themselves to the increasing significance of the system where the working class is in authority -- the most progressive class of the contemporary world. The defense of socialism in Poland remains the constant patriotic and internationalist duty of the Polish working people.

Today, in difficult conditions, purposely complicated by the governments of capitalist states, the Soviet Union is giving us material assistance and political support. Other socialist states are also showing understanding and good will. Constant and prompt supplies of materials and spare parts are ensuring a regular pace of production. Close international contacts between fraternal work enterprises in various socialist countries are developing. They encompass not only the production sphere but also exchanges of holidays, among other things.

The Long-Term Program of Development of Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation Between the PPR and the USSR Until the Year 2000, signed recently in Moscow by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has particular significance for the development of our country.

Our nation, the Polish working class, has fewer and fewer illusions about the intentions of the West. Counting on our own effort, above all, but also on the assistance of real friends, it finds its expression in increasing efforts in everyday work and in patriotic attitude. Everybody could see it on 1 May. Mass participation of the working class of the working people in May Day parades gave strong proof that our society supports the ideas of socialism, that the policy of our party is gaining more and more understanding and support.

Esteemed comrades, our revolutionary song, the "Internationale," has the words: Take what is due to you by rights, be your own salvation, by your own salvation, by your own will. Let these words serve as the motto of the deliberations at our meeting. They express the idea that the consolidation of the leading role of the working class depends above all on the working class itself, on its will to play the authentic role of the class governing in our country. The attitude of this class must characterize itself by highest responsibility for immediate interests, and also for future interests. This class is also responsible for socialism and for the world workers movement. It is not easy to create such universal responsibility. The pressure of current needs is high; difficulties of today are severe. No one more than the party is aware of that.

But the seriousness of the situation requires that patient creative activity for a better tomorrow be put above the immediate issues. This decisively depends on the working class. It will make our tomorrow better. [applause]

Szalajda: Ministers' Report

LD040833 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0915 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Speech by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda at the 16th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in Warsaw on 2 June -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades: The Politburo report discussed and justified the role of the working class in the party and the basic spheres of our state life. It is my task to try and present the significance of the working class in the implementation of economic targets.

We are living and working in conditions that are still difficult. Restoring the full stability of the economy, including market equilibrium, will still require time and a great effort. We have now entered the second year of implementing the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-1985. This plan, which takes into account internal and external conditions, is of key importance for achieving this stability.

The economic situation and results for 1983 were discussed at the National Conference of PZPR Delegates in March. Allow me to recall only what is most important.

The fundamental achievement of the past year was stopping the downward trends that existed in our economy for several years, and the appearance of clear growth in the national income and material production. We achieved a 5 percent growth in national income. Industrial production went up by 6.7 percent, considerably exceeding the targets envisaged under the plan. There was growth in vegetable production. Tension decreased on the internal market. The regression in housing construction was halted. All in all, we made undeniable progress.

Alongside the unquestionable positive aspects, many negative phenomena also continued to exist. They included a lack of sufficient progress in curbing inflation, investment outlay overruns, and a low or even deteriorating quality of goods.

The results for the first 4 months and the preliminary data for May enable one to make a preliminary assessment of the trends currently occurring in the economy in 1984. During this period, the economic situation was characterized by the following phenomena -- I shall list only the most important of them. The growth rate of industrial production was virtually maintained and amounted in the 4 months to 4.3 percent as compared with the 4.5-5 percent envisaged under the central annual plan. The monetary income of the population went up by 20 percent and the average monthly salary rose by as much as 24 percent, thus by much more than envisaged in the provisions of the central annual plan.

In agriculture, the number of livestock, especially cattle, is gradually being restored.

In foreign trade, exports went up by 12 percent and imports by 5.5 percent. However, the rate of growth of exports to the second payment zone, especially of the products of the electrical engineering industry, was insufficient. The still existing disproportion between the size of material production and the amount of money appearing on the market is unfavorable and makes it difficult to achieve equilibrium. A lack of market equilibrium means, in turn, lesser motivation to work, to be active in production and the social sphere. In this way the circle closes. It is in our hands, mainly in the hands of work forces, to cut it open. Let me try to justify this thesis.

Working on the plan for 1983-1985 we based its construction on two programs which represent, as it were, its two pillars: an anti-inflation program and an economies program. I would like to recall that these programs were subjected to wide-scale social consultation and were also submitted for an assessment by the working class. They were the subject of a National Conference of Workers' Aktivs in March of last year. A large number of proposals was made at the conference which enriched the final version of the two programs. These programs define the directions of activities and contain measures aimed at effective management. Favorable conditions for such activities are created by the principles of the economic reform. However, it depends mainly on the everyday work of people, the quality of this work, good economic thinking and activities whether they will be put to proper use.

How is the implementation of these programs proceeding? What results have we attained. What are the good and bad experiences? The following are the main directions of action adopted in the anti-inflation plan: to increase the production of market goods and services; not to issue payments for insufficient work contribution; to limit the growth of retail prices, especially for basic foodstuffs; to adapt social benefits to the capabilities of the economy; to step up the struggle against speculation and abuses.

I would like to dwell on each issue in turn.

Increased production of goods and services. The program envisaged that during a period of 3 years the incrase in market supplies would amount to 21-25 percent, the increase in industrial goods being 27-30 percent. Calculating in fixed prices, market supplies last year went up by 7 percent, of which supplies of nonfoodstuffs went up by approximately 12 percent. The production of many goods has now reached or has been brought much closer to the level of production in 1979 when the market situation was relatively stable. This applies to such products as cement, washing machines, spin-dryers, automatic washing machines, soap, leather footwear, the supplies of which were even over 20 percent higher than in 1979. I could cite further positive examples of this kind. But there are products which are still, unfortunately, a long way away from the level of 1979. A typical example are the supplies of many light industry products which dropped enormously in 1980-1982. As a result of this, although there were 25 percent more cotton fabrics and knitted goods in 1983 than in the previous year, this was only just under 40 percent of the supplies in 1979. Also, although the supplies of woolen fabrics did go up by 50 percent in 1983, this represented only 70 percent of the level of 1979. This state of affairs in the entire light industry, and not just some light industry, was caused by the sudden reduction in working hours and reduced employment.

We are thus now left with having to make up persistently and laboriously the existing distance, to achieve the level we had already reached. In order to improve the situation in light industry the government adopted Resolution No 88 in 1983 which went half way to meet the postulates put forward at the national conference of workers' activs, among others by Comrade Janusz Deska from Dzestochowa and (Janina Perkowska) from Szczecin. Appropriate preferences for the light industry were created. This made it possible to exceed considerably the targets for the market supplies of this industry envisaged under the plan in 1983 and created conditions for the further growth of production this year.

In order to create conditions for increased market supplies this year the government has considerably expanded the range of government orders to a total of 29 items. The signing of such a contract guarantees for the enterprise the necessary level of material supplies for production needs and creates more favorable conditions for their implementation. Unfortunately, not all the contracts have been signed at the level envisaged in the annual plan and in several cases they are still being concluded. Some producers use the position of a monopolist in an impermissible way. What else can one call cases in which enterprises forced domestic trade units to insert in already concluded contracts relevant clauses constituting a requisite for them to implement the contract?

I would like to recall that production growth in 1983 was mainly responsible for the settlement of problems concerning supplies and the continuity of sales of some market products, for instance soap, washing powder, leather and imitation leather footwear, glass products, artificial fertilizers, a number of machines and agricultural tools. We can expand this sphere this year. There should be further perceptible improvement in such groups of products as, for instance, rubber and sports footwear, men's clothing, tires, popular batteries, razors, window panes, domestic electrical appliances, a number of toiletries, and more farming equipment.

The correct policy of pay formation was to play a particularly great role in the anti-inflation plan. Since 1 January 1983 enterprises have been determining independently the amounts of money intended for salaries depending on their financial capabilities. In 1983 in industry when production went up by almost 7 percent and work productivity by 8 percent, the average pay rose by 27.5 percent. Bearing in mind these incorrect tendencies, and in order to prevent an increase in remuneration without a growth of work productivity and improved effectiveness of management, the system of the allocation of money for the vocational incentives fund was amended.

It is true that the increased stringency of these allocations might in some cases have indeed been too great in relation to the situation of certain enterprises. It is also true that the changes introduced did not take fully into account the facts that have now taken place and the differences in the capabilities of various enterprises. It is not possible for economic instruments to be adapted to the specific nature of every individual case. Nevertheless, the universal phenomenon this year of applying for relief in money allocations for the vocational incentives fund in many cases has no rational justification.

You will forgive me, comrades, for reminding you yet again that every price reduction or subsidy brings into circulation a certain amount of inflationary money and thus works against the achievement of market equilibrium.

One way of improving economic relationships is the possibility of introducing factory wage systems which are based on the principles contained in the decree on this matter which was passed by the Sejm on 26 January. The principles contained in this decree -- if a number of fundamental conditions are fulfilled in the sphere of streamlining management organization -- make possible the independent linking of earnings with the results of labor within the framework of the financial resources that have been built up. Meanwhile it emerges from analyses carried out in 21 voivodships that there is a very varying degree of interest in the new earnings system among factory work forces. Many workers' collectives, after learning that the new principles do not guarantee an automatic wage increase, do not display any great interest in a change in the earnings system. This was the case, among others, at the [name indistinct] ship electric installations and automation factory. There are also cases where factory managements are not interested in the introduction of new wages principles, and there are various reasons for this. For instance, the management of the Polam Lighting Equipment Factory in Radom considers that it should obtain some relief money to cover the financial effects resulting from an increse in earnings. The management of the Warsaw welding equipment factory maintains that the inclusion of compensation in earnings has such a marked effect on costs that the consequences of this undertaking should be spread out over a period of time.

Workers organizing themselves to form integrated teams, which are common in other countries, particularly the Soviet Union, is just one of the factors that make individual wage increases possible within the new earnings system. At present about 50 percent of those employed in Soviet industry work in team-based forms of labor organization, in production brigades.

Experience shows that of the many solutions being implemented in Poland the greatest effectiveness as regards the activities of teams is achieved in conditions where a self-financing system is introduced at the brigade level. This means that tasks are set, the resources needed to implement these tasks are determined, and the team is evaluated according to the results it achieves. And in turn the team itself assesses the contribution made by individual workers in the implementation of a task and shares out wages and bonuses according to this task. This form of labor organization creates in a team a certain kind of self-discipline, creates conditions for improving the results that are achieved and as a consequence (?leads to) an increase in earnings. Also, it is instrumental in improving the organization of supplies and the preparation of workplaces. In a nutshell it streamlines the organization of labor in other sections and, as a result, in the whole enterprise.

In Poland, too, certain enterprises are undertaking pilot schemes for the introduction of the team system. This system, which fits in well with our system-based solutions, should be introduced in all enterprises where conditions make this possible. Work forces, self-managements, and factory managements should be interested in this.

The increase in prices for goods (?and other things) is one of the matters which gives rise to particularly great anxiety and controversy.

This is understandable if we recall that for some years now we have had in Poland [word indistinct] economically and socially, a real race between the increase in the monetary incomes of the population and price increases. In 1983 the monetary incomes of the population went up by 25 per cent and retail prices by 23 percent. Compared to 1983, the increase in incomes of 20 percent and that of prices of (?14.9) percent in the first 4 months of this year was markedly lower. [sentence as heard] Despite this fact, and this is often lost sight of, the rate at which the monetary incomes of the population has been going up since April has been greater than that envisaged in the annual plan whereas the price increases have been lower than those envisaged in the plan.

As is well known, the official prices of food and the supply prices for fuels, energy, and a number of raw materials were raised this year. This was connected with the need to restrict shortages and subsidies and to make internal prices more in line with world market prices. This is also connected with the expediency of creating conditions for the rational and thrifty management of food, fuel, and raw and other materials needed for production purposes.

A lot of enterprises have at the same time begun to exploit the increase in official prices, and in particular in supply prices, as a pretext for considerable and unjustified increases in the prices of their own products. This has engendered understandable dissatisfaction among working people. But let us say clearly that it has often been the case that those who express outrage over price increases themselves, inside their own factories, support increases for goods they produced themselves. In the majority of cases the stance of workers' collectives and of self-managements is the same as the stance of an enterprise's management which often attempts by using the easiest method -- that is by hoisting prices -- to ensure support for the (?avowed) interests of its work force.

The government has embarked on the necessary activities and decisions to get unjustified price increases under control. With this end in mind checks were carried out in the first quarter of 1984 on the way prices are calculated in more than 600 units. Irregularities were established in 170 instances. As a whole the units that were checked were forced to reduce the prices for 560 articles and the financial effects of these reductions should be more than Z200 million.

Apart from the normal checks that are being carried out all the time into the principles governing the fixing and application of prices special checks have been introduced beginning in April of this year to make sure that the ban on increasing negotiated prices for industrial market goods by more than 10 percent is being observed. This is in accordance with the Council of Ministers resolution adopted on 30 March.

In all cases of violations the enterprises returned to their previous prices as a result of the checks or raised them by a maximum of 10 percent. As regards the people guilty of violating the principles governing the formation of prices, personnel sanctions have been taken in the shape of dismissal, reprimands, rebukes, and withdrawal of bonuses. This is how we shall continue to act in future as well.

The necessary steps taken by the government regarding this do not always meet with approval. On the one hand, the view is expressed that the ban on price rises has been introduced too late and on too small a scale. On the other hand, the view is expressed that the ban on price rises has been introduced too late and on too small a scale. On the other hand, the objection is raised that this kind of interference in the activities of enterprises represents a departure from the principles of the reform and makes rational management difficult. The best solution would be, and I think will be, to find the right compromise between the need to protect the living standards of the population and to take into consideration the economic account that shows that price rises are unavoidable and necessary in certain cases.

The government is counting here on the broad support of work forces, on a responsible attitude on the part of all collectives, including collectives of those enterprises whose price-fixing policy has so far had nothing in common with correctly conceived workers' and national interests.

In the course of the discussion on the anti-inflation program, also at the National Conference of Workers' Aktivs, a dozen or so representatives of various enterprises and groups of workers sharply criticized the widescale use of various kinds of supplementary payments, privileges and allowances of goods. They exist in a number of sectors and professions and assume various forms: for instance, coal, fire wood, electricity, lamp oil, free cinema tickets, sugar, bread, matches, meat, fish, china, and the like.

The pressure exerted to extend these privileges was particularly high in 1980-1981. Taking into account government and social criticism of this phenomenon, in a July 1983 resolution the Sejm suspended the right to grant new allowances of goods and other benefits in various professions.

In the light of this, how is one to see the demands coming from the open cast mine producing raw materials for road construction in Bedzin for the extension of the rights arising from the miner's charter? In particular, how is one to understand the 17 May 1984 resolution of the independent self-governing trade unions of the quarry industry to hold a referendum on a protest and strike action? What is most astonishing, however, is that this is not a matter of privileges for the workers as a whole but of extending them considerably to the administration, auxiliary services, and so on.

Thus, it is not the kind of work performed that is to decide the remuneration but the affiliation to a certain profession or enterprises. Arguments were amassed, of course; for example, that there is a similar situation in other professions or enterprises. But, esteemed comrades, is it a matter of extending something that is wrong? This is not, unfortunately, an isolated case. Recently I received almost the same demand from the workers' council at the construction stone combine in Krakow. I have presented this issue in relatively great detail to illustrate by specific example how difficult it often is to carry into effect the principle that words and deeds are one.

Comrade Porebski talked in the Politburo report about speculation, the dangerous and negative social phenomenon. This phenomenon manifests itself differently in the various enterprises, but is equally harmful from the social point of view. The losses suffered by the national economy as a result of various kinds of breaches of financial discipline, striking cases of poor management, wastefulness and downright theft, call for more severe and uncompromising measures, especially at work enterprises.

In the first quarter alone, financial control organs uncovered losses in inspected units of the socialized economy amounting to over Z140 million which had been caused by poor management and waste. The increasing number of unjustified links between units of the socialized economy and the private sector is also troubling. Financial checks carried out in this sphere have revealed that supplies, services, and work done by the non-socialized sector in 19 enterprises of the metallurgical and machine engineering industry that were inspected, had risen from Z20 million in 1981 to Z110 million in 1982 and to almost Z100 million in the first 6 months of 1983. Checks have also revealed that some units of the socialized economy made purchases in the private sector in quantities that would meet needs over the period of many years, thus augmenting superfluous and excessive reserves.

Cases were ascertained of a failure to carry out certain work through one's own resources, in spite of existing capabilities, and commissioning the private sector to do it at a higher cost and also of applying lowered prices and invoicing supplies and services in quantities lower than those actually carried out.

In the category of crimes concerning poor management, prosecution bodies uncovered 209 such cases in 1983. This does not correspond to the community's idea about the actual scale of these crimes and shows that only a small number of them are being uncovered and that the organs of internal and external control of enterprises and institutions set up to deal with this are not sufficiently active. The prosecutor's office and all the competent government bodies which are coordinated by the Council of Ministers' Committee on Law, Public Order, and the Observance of Social Discipline, have undertaken wide-scale, intensive activities. We try to supply public opinion with up-to-date reports on the results.

An issue of fundamental significance on which national economic development depends is the right settlement of problems connected with the supplies of raw materials and other materials. The power- and material-consumption of production have not and are not the forte of the Polish economy. For instance, in 1981, Hungarians needed 70 percent and the GDR economy under 80 percent of the power used in Poland to produce the same unit of the national income.

Taking the above into account, the national socioeconomic plan for 1983-1985 provides for a 14 to 16 percent growth of industrial production and at the same time only a 7 to 9 percent growth of supplies of raw and other materials. This means that almost 50 percent of the growth of industrial production should be achieved as a result of a more effective utilization of the existing resources.

Because of this we have achieved in Poland a reduction in the consumption of fuels equivalent to about 12 million metric tons of hard coal worth more than $500 million in export terms, or roughly more than 7 million metric tons of crude oil worth more than $1.5 billion. The savings program has taken into account many of the proposals put forward at the National Conference of Workers' Aktivs. A number of these are already in the process of being implemented. As a result of what has been achieved so far, about 40 percent of the achieved increase in national income was due to the more effective exploitation of material resources. These results should not be overestimated, however. They were achieved mainly by taking advantage of simple reserves that did not require any great financial outlay and that often were forcibly brought about as a result of administrative steps. The opportunities for taking advantage of reserves of this type will be fewer with the passage of time. A further reduction in the amount of materials and energy consumed now often requires a modernization in manufactured goods and technological processes.

I think that you comrades will be interested in the positive examples achieved last year as regards savings effects. Examples of poor management, and I would go as far as to say irresponsibility, testify at the same time to the scale of the potential reserves and to how much still remains to be done in the sphere of switching to pro-savings thinking and activities.

Against this background, esteemed comrades, I would like to touch on one of the most important, but at the same time one of the most difficult social problems to solve, the problem of housing construction.

The number of dwellings being built that is inadequate as regards needs is well known to everyone. But not everyone is sufficiently aware of the fact that the main reason for this is the amount of construction materials which we have available in Poland. From all voivodships we get reports all the time about shortages of rolled metal products, sheet metal [word indistinct] materials, cables, fixtures, finishing materials, and so on. Contrary to what is commonly believed, distribution in which people see the main reason for the shortages is the least important matter here. Quite simply there is not enough of these materials. Firstly, we produce too little of these materials in relation to needs, and secondly, we are exceptionally wasteful in using them.

One of the effects of the fact that we do not take into account during the design stage the amount of materials and energy that are going to be consumed is, for example, that the consumption of steel for each square meter of living space in some buildings is 42 kilos, whereas in others it is only 26 kilos. Often, once building work is completed, temporary networks of electric cables and water pipes are left in the ground without being salvaged. The reserves regarding material savings are exceptionally large and exploitable and can be achieved by improving design work and having the correct construction organization and technology and also through having normal good management attributed to good craftsmen.

If, for instance, in the whole of the construction industry one square meter of living space -- and, after all, the consumption of materials accounts for half of this -- could cost the lowest price as is the case, for instance, in Bialystok Voivodship where this is Z18,000, then it would be possible to build at least 10 percent more dwellings in the country as a whole from the materials saved. This would come to about 14,000 dwellings in a year.

The government has adopted a number of decisions in the matter of housing construction.

Relevant ministries have embarked on rationalizing activities as regards the costs of use of materials. A detailed program for improvement of quality has been worked out for the apartments under construction. Possibilities have been created for housing construction in many forms: both as multiple family units and as individual units.

While talking about issues of rational management it is not possible to bypass the matter of correct planning and shaping of the transportation of products and the correct use of transport. Frequently those supplying raw materials and other elements are hundreds of kilometers away from factories, in spite of the fact that such suppliers can be found in the immediate vicinity.

If I am to speak about increasing the supply of goods and savings of raw and other materials I cannot but mention the particularly negative phenomenon that is the cause of enormous wastefulness and, as such, the cause of deterioration in the market and export situation. It is the poor quality of production. According to the findings of the checks carried out in 1983, low quality of many industrial goods and agricultural produce is maintained.

This is confirmed by the results of the state certification of the quality of goods in trade and also of the number and value of goods returned by domestic and foreign customers. The state trade inspectorate investigated 2,800 production enterprises creating goods and services to the value of Z4.4 billion. The goods whose quality was questioned amounted in value to over Z1 billion, that is about 23 percent. In principle the same faults as in previous years were uncovered, which means that the producers had not undertaken any moves to remedy the causes of such faults.

The quality of goods earmarked for export is a considerable problem. The checks carried out by the inspectorate demonstrated that the main reason for goods being returned by foreign customers is their poor quality. The value of goods returned from export was 0.14 percent of the total goods exported in 1983. This includes the returns caused by poor quality that amounted to about 0.07 percent. This is a relatively small number. If we are criticizing this problem it is because it is necessary to see it also as a moral and prestige issue.

In the conditions of high competitiveness that exist in international trade, even the smallest mistake is assiduously taken advantage of by foreign partners, and it is often exploited not only in the trade sense.

That is why the elimination of such mistakes, which are mostly caused by subjective reasons, is an obvious fundamental duty of producers and foreign trade enterprises. Limited competitiveness caused by, among others, lower parameters of use in comparison with the same products of foreign firms makes export growth difficult for some goods. Some goods, for instance mopeds, compressors, and food mixers are difficult to export because of their old-fashioned construction. The large number of breakdowns of exported cars certifies to their low quality and poor workmanship. According to the data of the [name indistinct] firm in London, the service guarantee of a Polish car costs on average about 200 pounds, whereas Mazda costs 10 times less.

How, one would like to ask our designers and technologists in some industries, are we to be competitive on foreign markets? How, forgetting economic considerations, can the feeling of national dignity and ordinary human ambitions and professional ethics tolerate such phenomena? What is it that makes it impossible to tighten a nut or to assemble products according to their design, or to cut a collar according to the order? How can one measure what is more harmful: poor calculations or poor welding? There is no excuse for shoddy workmanship, no matter who is concerned: worker, master craftsman, engineer, or director.

Some enterprises and managements have been punished by penal or administrative sanctions. Among others, production was stopped in 25 cases in 1983, and in the first quarter of this year in 26 cases. Persons guilty of poor quality production who have been taken to misdemeanor courts numbered 27 in 1983, of whom 6 were managing directors, and 2 cases concerning managing directors were taken to other courts. If one considers the harmfulness of the phenomena of poor quality of goods, the sanctions applied by relevant institutions are insufficient and, it appears, of little effect. The consequences of obvious shoddy workmanship and returned exported goods should be much more severe and immediate. The blame for excessive tolerance in these cases is borne, apart from management, by internal and foreign export enterprises, founding organs [organy zalozycielskie] and other central organs. The government has already drawn conclusions from this fact and relevant government organs together with the prosecuting organs are stepping up actions aimed at a stricter and more effective accounting of persons responsible for poor production quality. Organizational changes will be made in the near future in institutions responsible for matters of quality.

A question arises: How is it possible that some people can produce well and others badly? The answer to this question must be given first and foremost by the work forces themselves, their managements and self-governments. Help in seeking an answer can be effectively given by party organizations. The answer should also be given by the workers themselves, particularly party members. What kind of party member allows bad work and produces shoddy goods? What kind of party member from quality control can allow this? Where are the heads of departments and directors? What regulations are there that disturb the comrades concerned in the conscientious performance of their duties? One must take a sharper look at these questions, from a wider party and civic point of view.

The problem of quality was recently examined by the Politburo. Following its decisions a team of experts is currently working under my leadership, whose task is to urgently prepare new system solutions and immediate solutions which will step up economic and disciplinary sanctions for poor quality and at the same time increase benefits for producing good quality products. As from 1 July, a Council of Ministers resolution will come into force that will step up economic penalties for allowing goods to enter the market without the mark of quality if they should have such a mark of quality. Such actions will supplement the efforts that one hopes will be taken in the primary cells of the production processes.

Esteemed comrades, the results of our economy depend to a large extent on external and internal factors. External factors include most of all restrictions applied by the capitalist states which make it difficult to conduct normal trade with these countries.

Such actions, and also the need for the gradual repayment of debts abroad significantly reduce our export possibilities. This is in turn reflected in all sectors of our economy. The amount of imports will be decided by the amount of exports and their quality. The cheaper and better we produce goods and the better we sell them abroad, the greater our import possibilities and the easier repayment of our indebtedness. I have already spoken about the quality and need for modern goods for export. Here I would like to discuss the problem of the cost effectiveness of exports. All issues concerning productivity also affect the cost effectiveness of exports.

Esteemed comrades, one of the major external factors in our economy is the development and permanent establishment of cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union. It was the internationalist and fraternal attitude to our difficulties and cooperation by the land of the soviets that helped and is helping us to overcome the crisis. The visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of our Central Committee, was a significant event. The talks held with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko, and the signing of the mutual Long-Term Agreement on the Development of Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation With the Soviet Union Until the Year 2,000 are of great significance. The implementation of this program will allow a more effective use of the two countries' production and intellectual potential. The jointly adopted document defines the economic fields in which the scientific and technological and economic cooperation will be developed. Supplies of Soviet fuel, power, raw materials, and plants are playing and will continue to play an extremely important role in the development of the Polish economy. The directions of cooperation defined in the program will enable our country to become more independent with regard to the capitalist countries, both technologically and

The internal factors influencing our economy, apart from difficulties in supplying the economy with raw and other materials, mostly consist of problems with employment and the use of working time. Since 1981 with the shorter working time per week, we are noticing many irregularities in the way in which it is used. Unfortunately we do not note any improvement this year: in the first quarter of 1984 an increase of 6 percent in hours not worked, including an 8 percent increase in sickness, and a 7 percent increase in unexplained absence from work. Do you know, comrades, that each statistical worker employed in the industry in 1983 missed about 51 working days, [as heard] and in the whole national economy about 2.2 million failed to be at work every day. However, this constituted some improvement in comparison with 1982. Various losses caused by organizational and technical reasons and frequently low labor discipline are also a significant factor in bad use of working time. It is estimated that losses caused by this factor amount to about 20 percent of nominal working time.

Summing up the amount of losses in working time due to faulty organization of work and to absence, one must state that effective working time constitutes on average only 60 percent of the nominal working time. This has a decisive influence on the level of productivity and size of demand for the work force. This is why the arguments advanced by certain factories that shortage of employment is a barrier to increasing production are in many cases an insufficient justification and are often used as a screen for inefficiency in the functioning of an enterprise.

Today it is urgent that the simplest reserves to be set in motion, reserves which can be found in improving the organization and standardization of work. Some people think that standardization is superfluous in the economic reform. Nothing could be more erroneous. In every economy, irrespective of the system of management, standardization is a fundamental element for the current organization of labor: It delineates the outlaw of work that is necessary to carry out certain operations and promote the optimum exploitation of machinery and installations, which in turn promotes savings.

For some years now things have not been well in our enterprises in this sphere. The range of standardized work fell from 51 percent in 1980 to 47 percent in 1983. For the sake of comparison I can tell you that in the Soviet Union about 80 percent of the (?work) in industry and the construction industry is standardized, and research carried out at enterprises in the United States shows that about 90 percent of all work in the manufacturing industry is standardized. The standardization of work, or to be more exact the certification [atestacja] of places of work in the broad meaning of the word should quickly find its proper place in all factories.

There is another matter which is not linked directly to production and its effectiveness and which as a result is often taken lightly in many enterprises. This is the conditions and general level of culture and hygiene at one's work place. The untidiness that can often be seen at a work place, in the changing rooms and storage areas, has an unfavorable effect on the way a worker feels and is often one of the reasons for workers switching jobs.

Esteemed comrades, despite the fact that we shall rationalize the policies of employment and (?improve) the use of working time, nevertheless the shortage of workers, especially those involved directly in production processes, will be a bottleneck in the future in the development of industrial production. Thus, at present we are faced with the need for strict savings not only as regards materials but also as regards manpower. Above all, this means that we must husband this manpower rationally. The introduction into production processes of mechanization, automation, and robotization in the broad meaning of the word, is one of the solutions to this problem, which is so important for the whole economy. This would make it possible to get rid of the shortages in employment and at the same time it would reduce the level of hard work and safety risks at work. So far we have not achieved the requisite progress in this sphere. At present there are only about 360 robot units in operation in Poland. I should mention that a small number of the 600 [as heard] made in Poland have not fully found buyers chiefly as a result of the lack of enterprises interest. This has brought about a slowdown in their production. The license for robots purchased in (?Sweden) has not been taken advantage of either. It is a paradox that a number of units already produced are being exported to the GDR and the USSR. The situation in this regard must be changed radically.

At present a program is being prepared for the development of robotization in Poland which will be examined by the government in the near future. So as to determine the level of need that enterprises have for robots, polls have been carried out at factories. The needs put down by enterprises for the coming 2 years came to a ridiculously low number: 150 robots and manipulators and only an additional 700 units up to the year of 1990. When one contrasts these figures with the data from the other countries I have mentioned this is downright astounding and very troubling.

For instance, in the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry out of close to 400 enterprises which completed questionnaires, more than 130 see no need to use robots in the next few years. It is strange that included in this number are enterprises where there are shortages [words indistinct] and where there is a considerable number of jobs that are very physically demanding.

One of the fundamental factors determining the development of the economy and its effectiveness is also the way in which the production assets are increased and exploited; this means the machinery, installations, and buildings. The investments situation inherited from the previous period and the limited resources available to the country's economy require that investment activity be reduced and concentrated on tasks that are of primary importance and can be handed over for use quickly.

The gradual aging of fixed assets and reduced effectiveness are becoming an increasingly serious problem. All this constitutes, in the modernization of our assets, a great opportunity for Polish scientific-technological ideas and for the great numbers of engineers and scientists, inventors and rationalizers, whose knowledge and skills ought to be used much better than hitherto, to show what they are capable of doing.

The great drop in the past few years in the number of inventions and rationalizing projects put forward ought to be an alarming signal forcing us to take energetic remedial steps. In this matter the government has adopted certain measures which have gone half way to meet the suggestions made by Comrade (Zieba) from Krakow and Comrades (Grzegorzewicz) and (Prad) from Szczecin at the National Conference of Workers Aktivs last year. The decree on inventions adopted recently by the Sejm is of particularly great importance.

Esteemed comrades, while concentrating our attention on solving current economic problems we must at the same time nevertheless remember matters pertaining to the development of the country as seen from a longer perspective. In the near future, and as is becoming increasingly more apparent, also in the nineties and beyond, the factors determining the socioeconomic development of Poland, particularly as regards raw materials, fuels and energy, and employment, will be similar to those present today. There will be no miraculous changes in the structure of the world's economy to reduce the role of that which depends mainly on the work we do. And I tried to show just how much depends precisely on this, although this was simplified and abbreviated in many spheres. The main aim of the numerous examples that I mentioned was to demonstrate what enterprises have available, to show the role of work forces and factory work forces -- in a word, to show the decisive role of the human factor, the factor of good or bad work.

You comrades will forgive me that certain assessments will appear to you to be harsh and unfair. There is no possibility of reducing everything to absolutely comparable conditions in the same way as it would be impossible to compare the skills, talents, and attitudes of the people that create these conditions. And one more thing: There will also be those, in particular those who call themselves Poles, who via foreign broadcasting stations do everything they can to harm Poland and who will say that a negative picture of the economy has been presented to the public. I shall only repeat what Premier Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, said at the Ninth PZPR Delegates Conference: Our weakness in various spheres of management is at the same time our strength, our reserve. These reserves are to be found in the possibilities of our economy. They are to be found above all in people, in the working class, and in the cadres -- in other words, in what is most valuable. It is only a feeling of respect for working people and their value and the need to base ourselves on the civic attitudes of factory collectives that authorizes us to present difficult and complex matters so sincerely and to openly discuss these matters. We can also speak openly about this because what we have done to stabilize the country, production, supplies, and the market situation is a great irrefutable achievement in exceptionally difficult conditions as compared to the picture presented at the end of 1980 and the beginning of 1981 and is an achievement that our opponents cannot forgive.

The economic reform creates comparable conditions for everyone. As never before in Poland possibilities have been created for us to do as we like with manufacturing capabilities and with material and nonmaterial resources. The economic reform, which was introduced, thanks to the will of the party and which has in the party its best guarantor, has as never before created possibilities for the development of our own initiatives in the implementation of social interests which concur when all is said and done with the aims of individual work forces. It has become the fashion in Poland to interpret all negative phenomena as being either the results of the reform or the consequence of unwillingness to implement the reform. It is precisely against this backdrop that we are still supposedly divided into supporters or opponents of the reform. Some workers are supposedly in favor of the reform while some are against; some directors in favor and some against. There are also those who say that this division reaches even further up.

The reform is a fact. It functions in our life and will continue to function with all its basic principles being preserved. Modifications to it can and will apply to individual solutions and mechanisms.

Acting in this way, learning from one's own experience and from the experience of others, drawing correct conclusions from the past and from today, we shall be able to effectively strengthen the positive trends and limit and eliminate negative phenomena in all the sectors of economic life in Poland. This matter was unequivocally commented upon by the leadership of the party and the government. This truth is being confirmed by life. I propose, however, that comrades consider classifying, from bottom to the top, people, collectives, offices, and institutions into those who are implementing the reform through their good and productive work and those who, harming themselves and the whole community, by their work and their results negate what they verbally support.

Putting the matter in this way, there can be no antagonistic contradictions between self-governments and the unions, between workers and master craftsmen, between self-governments and directors.

Esteemed comrades, it is one of the fundamental conditions which make it possible to gain progress in productivity in all sectors of the economy and to create the correct, rationally and scientifically based conditions for the functioning of enterprises and their basic elements. This concerns equally the economic systems and mechanisms that decide how the whole economy is to function as well as the correct elementary task and function of the state and economic administration and all its levels and links, starting with a master craftsmen and ending with a minister. In everything that is bad or good, as mentioned in my speech, [words indistinct] the government will continue with full consistency, to conduct work and undertake actions to continually perfect the methods that make the state and economic administration function properly so as to draw all essential conclusions consistently. Principled behavior, honest and courageous but at the same time truthful and constructive criticism can be and should be helpful in this difficult work. The attitudes of nonchalance, lack of feeling, and what is known as suppressing of criticism, ought to be met with universal disapproval. Only in the open and responsible joint action of the whole work force, its self-government and union organs with the management, with an active and inspirational role of the party organization, can the interests of the work force and its factory be reconciled with the interest of the whole society.

Allow me, please, esteemed comrades, to return in conclusion, to the National Conference of Workers' Aktivs on 30 March 1983. We talked then about all the matters that still remain topical today and will be topical for years to come. Since that time 14 months have passed. We have reached undeniable progress in many fields. But the appeal of this conference is still topical. Allow me to read some quotes from it:

We appeal to the whole community for a matter of fact and committed debate and later for consistent implementation of the jointly adopted decisions connected with the proposals of the government program to counteract inflation and the savings program. Let us implement these programs at every work post, starting with ministers and directors and going down to and including the workers. This is the only way for the national economy and the market to become stable, and then our lives and the lives of our wives and mothers will be easier. We shall thus also contribute to making the tomorrow of our children into proof of our contribution to the success of Poles and lasting prosperity of our socialist fatherland. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Kiszczak on Law, Order

LD032136 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Speech by General Czeslaw Kiszczak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, at the 16th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in Warsaw on 3 June]

[Text] [Kiszczak] Comrade First Secretary, esteemed comrades: The sociopolitical crisis in Poland that became evident in such acute forms during 1980-81 brought in its wake, like every shock of this kind, which is not a phenomenon exclusively characteristic of our country, a growing avalanche of manifestations of disregard for and breaking of the law, and a drastic increase in crime and all kinds of social pathology. Martial law and the strictures connected with it; and the comprehensive activity of our party, the broadly conceived administration, and all services and organizational units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs stemmed a further growth of these dangerous phenomena, and curtailed crime. However, up to today, in spite of the considerable progress in combating social pathology and infringements of the law, the effects of the anarchy of the years 1980-1981 are still visible. We note a number of serious irregularities in the country's economic life. They include waste of various kinds of articles, both during processing and in transport and commerce; cliquishness; favoritism, bribery, and speculation; an organizational mess in some production plants, administrative offices, and institutions; failure to observe the labor discipline of the production technology in force; numerous cases of simple theft; and often undeserved, very high earnings.

These phenomena essentially influence the lowering of living standards of the honest working, decisive majority of the working class, and fill the pockets of dishonest people. Decisive struggle has been waged against these phenomena. In many sectors, we have achieved positive results, but in the light of social needs and expectations, these are still not sufficient. This also has been confirmed by our discussion. One of the essential aspects of the lack of successful results in the struggle against all signs of evil is insufficient coordination of efforts and possibilities by appropriate bodies and state establishments that are responsible for the observance of law and discipline, protection of social property, and security of citizens; and insufficient social support.

The situation provoked a decision to establish on 2 December 1983, at the initiative and request of Comrade Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Committee of the Council of Ministers for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline. The scope of tasks placed before the committee puts it under obligation to carry out parallel, intensive actions on two planes:

First, undertakings are being realized which are aimed at successful opposition to socially burdensome violations of the law, and signs of social pathology. Second, long-term, systematic inspiratorial actions are being undertaken, as well as legislative and organizational actions, aimed at reducing the results and removing the causes and sources of social pathology. The implementation of the tasks from the first group demanded immediate undertaking of several operations on a national scale, in the framework of which integrated forces of state links, with appropriate social support, initiated the cleaning up of some domains of our life, particularly those where the violation of social coexistence norms, breaking and nonobservance of the law have taken on particularly extensive and dangerous characteristics.

First of all, this concerned the territory and premises of the Polish state railways [PKP], and also motor vehicle transport and management of liquid fuels. Organizational and technological inefficiency of many PKP services, poor protection of premises, rolling stock, and transported goods, concentration of criminal elements in stations and trains, posing threats to the safety of passengers and rail workers, considerable number of thefts and break-ins, devastation of property and equipment, regular abuses of order regulations, and low discipline of some railways employees -- all these for a long time have been met with general criticism.

A similar situation prevails in motor vehicle transport. The irregularities in keeping cargo invoices, such as false entries in a log, lack of record in logs, negligence in security technical efficiency of vehicles, stealing transported goods, and also irrational use of means of transport and fuel, and numerous corrupt practices are common there.

Many irregularities also occur in turnover of liquid fuels. Making the surplus of fuel through various machinations and without keeping the record in some stores and filling stations when at the same time there is shortage in the others, blatant cheating of customers, mixing of rationed fuels with diesel oil which is not rationed, and sales against the rules of rationing. These are occurrences which are predominant there.

The course of inspections so far has fully confirmed the rightness of undertaking such actions in these directions. During 5 months, about 245,000 Citizens Militia and Citizens Militia Motorized Units officials, soldiers of the Polish Army, Military Internal Service, Border Guard, officials of the guard for railway protection, representatives of the Voluntary Reserve of Civic Militia, employees of the Main Inspectorate of Power Economy, the State Trade Inspectorate, and the social aktiv took part in inspections organized by the committee.

A total of almost 85,000 PKP premises, more than 270,000 wagons carrying valuable and general cargo loads, about 65,000 passenger trains, and more than 48,000 freight trains were checked. During the operations, 976 serious offenses and more than 176,000 transgressions were exposed, about 16,000 people suspected of committing offenses and transgressions were detained, as well as -- and this is very sad and disagreeable -- 649 railwaymen carrying out their duty while intoxicated. As a result of these operations, there was a socially tangible improvement in the activities of certain railway services, although we are still a very long way off from a complete normalization of the situation.

Activities are also in progress which are checking the degree of law observance in the truck transportation sector, particularly regarding the prevention of the theft of property and the prevention of waste. Unfortunately, we can still come across numerous cases of nonrational management of fuels.

Internal transportation monitoring echelons are still operating very weakly. But as regards activities designed to protect liquid fuel resources in the current year, notwithstanding our daily activities, we carried out four national operations designed to counteract crimes in this sphere. A total of 1,321 gasoline stations and 265 tanker vehicles were subjected to checking. Abuses or irregularities were established in about 60 percent of the checked units. It is estimated that the value of the confiscated fuel is at least several dozen or so million zloty.

These facts confirm the view that the rationing principles in force have not completely resolved all the problems, have not removed the opportunities for abuse, and have not eliminated the gaps that are exploited by dishonest workers to accumulate a fortune at the expense of the national economy and of individual citizens. The checking and disciplining activities in the railways, in the truck transportation sector, and in the sphere of liquid fuels are still in progress. Through these activities, we also hope to activate the managements of enterprises and the authorities which are above these enterprises in the sphere of improving their daily supervisory duties and the way they observe regulations, and to radically increase responsibility of those violating the law and work discipline.

The long-term goal of these measures is to bring about a state of affairs in which the law and order tasks will be carried out independently by the services of the appropriate ministries and enterprises; the civic militia organs, soldiers, or social activists will not have to stand in for them. The committee has devoted and devotes in its activity much attention to the fight against profiteering. This is crime that gives rise to justified public concern. We fully understand that feeling. It is caused by the still difficult market situation, particularly in the industrial goods supply sector, which makes it easier for speculators to carry on their criminal activities. I must, however, stress that the peak of speculation is already past and it would be a good thing to remember that.

Today, in practice nobody is speculating in everyday necessities. This is undoubtedly the result of the more abundantly supplied market than 1, 2, or 3 years ago; therefore, of the better, more productive work by work forces and the rural population. At present, speculation most frequently takes the form of selling at excessively high prices goods often produced illegally from raw materials and materials that come from socialized economy units. This is most frequently practiced by the owners of so-called boutiques. Sought-after industrial goods are also the subject of speculation; they are generally bought with the aim of selling them again at a profit.

The ministry has and is implementing a program to fight criminal speculation. Our activities are based on finding out the connections and reasons causing goods to be accessible to the speculators, the channels through which goods leak, and on severing criminal links. The connections uncovered more and more frequently lead to wholesalers, warehouses of carriers, and shops with attractive goods, over which there is simply a lack of supervision and control. It is hard to talk about the proper counteraction of irregularities when in socialized trade, as part of the national check-up operation initiated by us, more than 30,000 crimes and misdemeanors were uncovered and as a result of 40,000 checks carried out by the internal organs of that trade, about 70 crimes and misdemeanors are uncovered. We discovered goods concealed from customers to the value of almost Z50 million, and goods for profiteering to the value of more than Z130 million. In only 4 months this year, more than 600 so-called qualified acts were uncovered. Qualified because of the value of the subject of the crime or making speculation the source of permanent income.

These results are much better in comparison with last year. We are aware that combating the crime of speculation depends on many factors, of which the most important one, no doubt, is increasing production. Next is supporting of the organs of prosecution with effective actions of other relevant institutions, including social activists and organizations. Only in such a united front can we effectively counteract all speculation phenomena.

Taking into consideration the voices of social opinion and -- particularly the workers' -- which have been raised among others during the National Conference of PZPR delegates; and strict orders of Comrade Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Council of Ministers Committee for Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline undertook a few weeks ago wide-ranging national control and verification activities in the private sector. We are all aware how badly the efficient crafts sector is needed. And what an important role is played by it in provision of various services for the population and in supplementing of the production of the key industries. There is a similar situation regarding the Polonian firms.. Most of them are working honestly and within the law, and deserve the full support that is given by the state.

Such a view can be expressed, for instance, about Kazimierz Wieloch from Warsaw, who is a craftsman producing cosmetics and perfumery products; Stanislaw Kobialko from Radom, who is the owner of the locksmith's workshop; Stanislaw Bieda from Limanowa, who manages a meat-curing plant; or Jan Jasierowski from (Jasienna) in Nowy Sacz Voivodship, who has a firm that processes vegetables and fruit -- all have solid calculations regarding their products, and their paperwork is unblemished, both regarding purchases of raw materials, declared turnover, and employment of their workers.

Similar judgment can be formulated regarding the Polonian firm (Chemapra Internation) of Warsaw, which deals, among other things, with production of nails, floor tiles, and sports footwear -- that is the product included in the government program. This firm, which has involved in its production considerable amounts of foreign currency, is planning to have long-term investment, is conducting a correct accounting of costs of production and profits, and is reliable.

But in relation to certain persons and firms which are active in the sphere of trade, services, and the private manufacturing industry, including that partly financed by foreign capital, accusations and public feelings that they are getting unjustifiably rich when compared to the amount of work they put in, and that certain organs of the authorities are not reacting sufficiently to phenomena of this kind, are being borne out.

A certain number of firms are quite simply unnecessary. They do not enrich the market with new and sought after goods because their main activity is to resell at a considerable profit at the expense of honest people goods manufactured by the state or cooperative industries. And should they manufacture anything themselves, then this is from raw materials which are in short supply in Poland and which have usually been stolen or acquired through acquaintances in the trade. A concomitant of these practices, is, of course, the corruption of officials and warehouse keepers and the breaking of antiprofiteering regulations, and taxation and financial regulations.

Much has been and is being said about the results of checks. Comrade General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary secretary of PZPR Central Committee, discussed this matter extensively at the latest meeting with trade unionists. The mass media, and in particular the press, are keeping people informed about this matter all the time.

I wish to strongly underscore that it is not our intention to restrict or eliminate the nonsocialized sector from trading, production, and in particular service activities. Each honest craftsman and owner of a private factory or shop can count on the possibility of being allowed to conduct his activities and on these activities being supported organizationally and materially. But we shall resolutely combat activities which contradict the law and social interests.

I wish to inform the esteemed comrades that by 1 June of this year, more than 12,000 premises of the nonsocialized economy were checked, about 3,200 preparatory proceedings were instigated in criminal and criminal-fiscal matters, and 3,236 persons have been charged, of which 137 have been put under temporary arrest. Financial bodies have meted out or are meting our money fines for more than 1,500 persons, totaling about Z175 million. Property worth about Z382 million has been occupied or seized from suspected persons on account of the penalties they might have to pay.

Misdemeanor courts will punish 525 people. Actions aimed at taking licenses from 303 people for conducting economy activity were undertaken, because their only goal, it appears, was making greedy profit. For example could one tolerate the activity of the owner of a private tailor shop in Swidnica Waclaw Rurarz, who was earlier fined twice for tax offenses, and who again cheated the treasury for Z13.5 million? Could one not react when the group of swindlers composed of Jan Piekarz and other people from Lubartow, bought 44,000 meters of plastic sheets from the parish cooperative, and after cutting them into 2-meter-long pieces they were selling them at the same parish cooperative as tablecloths? They gained a profit exceeding Z3 million. Such activity has to be unequivocally assessed as economic and social sabotage, which clearly has negative legal and moral significance, because it strikes basic interests of society, most of all the working people.

Our adversaries at home and abroad see those matters differently, and they thunder against us for conducting this action. Perhaps they do not like us to defend honest people by taking action against social deformities. Recently, the apparently respectful London TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST have begun to cry crocodile tears on this matter. THE WASHINGTON POST, moreover, reported that we treat Polish firms as gangsters. Unfortunately, not for the first time we met with falsification of Polish reality by some capitalist correspondents.

The question arises, who are those people and those newspapers defending and who do they want to protect? The following example may answer this question. In Poznan, permission was granted to a firm (?Danaria) for making vegetable and fruit preserves, although the socialized industry is fully meeting needs in this field.

The firm made no investments in Poland; its practical operation was limited to sticking its own label on the products of the Polish socialized industry. In this way, it obtained from the industry goods to the value of Z20 million, and sold these goods for Z35 million, thus achieving a speculative profit amounting to Z15 million. One can quote as a curiosity that Damarin Enterprise is a branch of the Damarin-Jersey firm in the United States, with a total share capital of $17. Comrades, this is not an error, 17 U.S. dollars, thus a fictitious firm. This is a classical example how to make a fortune U.S. style -- one more legendary shoeshine.

The phenomenon of buying out, by some Polonian enterprise, of market articles, and after small minor alterations, after adding a flower or button, and foreign label, selling at a price several times higher, unfortunately is not rare.

In Poland, this is simply called swindle and theft. Various, and unfortunately often numerous and very influential defenders, come up in the name of those dishonest craftsmen who for their services charge more and more astronomical prices, swindling average citizens. They come up on behalf of those who at the expense of people, mainly those who moderate earnings, are building fortunes, and live above their means, or even above levels beyond human comprehension. This is the class essence of voices criticizing our activity.

However, we are aware that we are acting in the right cause, and we will continue to consistently act as before.

I would like to express the conviction that our initiatives have met with understanding and support by the working people. Examples from everyday practice confirm that where the participation of workers from key work enterprises is active in the struggle with common crime, speculation, economic abuses, and social pathology, there the results of the struggle are visible.

Further development of these trends, including participation of the people in conducted inspections, and particularly in the operation of peasant-worker inspections, will increase the success of the struggle against signs of evil and will constitute a serious step toward full stability.

Considering measures aimed at removing the causes and sources of social pathology, richer through the experiences of the control and law and order operations carried out day by day, and also taking into account the opinions and views voiced by the public up to now, we have made an analysis of the binding legal regulations in the sphere of discipline on the railways, the law regarding premises and penal procedure in cases of some criminal offenses, and also the regulations on counteracting poor quality production and cooperative law. We have come to the conclusion that it will be essential to make changes in some of these regulations, because those in force up to now considerably limit the possibility of counteracting the irregularities which plague us.

We have drawn up initial working drafts of new legal regulations. We are submitting them at the present time for broad public consultation. The proposed legal solutions concerning rail transport aim to improve legal protection for railway employees, which should guarantee their involvement to a considerably greater extent than hitherto in combating crimes and misdemeanors committed on trains and on PKP premises. They should also strengthen labor discipline, order, and aesthetics.

The new regulation should also improve the safety of passengers. It should ensure that passengers on the trains or in railway waiting rooms and other railway buildings do not feel threatened by hooligans, drunks, rowdies, and thieves. The regulation should also curtail illegal trade in trains and railway buildings, and step up the sanctions for destroying railway property.

The aim of the proposed changes in the law on premises is a definite improvement in the protection of housing. We cannot tolerate the arbitrary occupation of dwellings and the destruction, bordering on vandalism, of their fittings by some users. We want them to form the basis for an effective elimination of the nightmares haunting the inhabitants of some houses, in the form of drinking dens, nests of prostitution, and bastions for various types of adventurers and habitual thieves.

The regulations that have been in force until now did not allow, for instance, eviction of such tenants, and the proposed amendments will exclude them from the protection of the accommodation law.

They will also assist liquidation of the currently numerous cases of thoughtless or bad use of the flats by administration of housing blocks, and will help resolve the ancient problem of fictitious caretakers who undertake such employment only to get a flat and later usually disappear from the housing administration. All this aims to provide flats for people who work honestly and for their families, and not for the people who belong to the still sizable group of parasites and people at the social edges.

When working out the proposals of changes in the regulations of the law concerning the criminal procedure, we were guided by a critical social evaluation of the activity of the organs of prosecution and administration of justice, particularly regarding too slow a conduct of preliminary proceedings and court cases. The social protest is also caused by a too liberal penal policy and arrest practices. The current index of those arrested temporarily and accused of perpetrating offenses amounts to only 18.5 percent. It is amazingly low in the cases of those accused of criminal offenses, where it amounts to barely over 26 percent despite the growing threat of such deeds. That is why the proposals to amend the penal law aim to decisively accelerate the preliminary proceedings and court cases. Among others, we are proposing to expand the catalog of cases examined under summary procedure, particularly for such crimes as mugging, rape, or burglary when the proof is obvious -- for instance, when the perpetrator has been caught in the act and there are undeniable proofs of his guilt, or we have univocal testimony of witnesses.

Esteemed comrades, the point is that rapists, burglars, and thieves caught in the act should be sentenced quickly and justly punished. This will no doubt make the struggle against criminality more efficient. In connection with the proposed amendment to the cooperative law, I wish to stress with full emphasis that the Council of Ministers fully appreciates the importance of the cooperative movement as a significant factor in our economic system, and at the same time as a school of civic and social training. The new cooperative law has been drawn up to fit in with these assumptions, but we cannot allow a situation to arise in which this law protects -- with damage being done to the whole of society -- poor management; wastage, particularly that of foodstuffs; and the making good of losses through inflated prices and state subsidies; and deprives the authorities to all intents and purposes of any control over the cooperative movement. Neither can this law be a cover for those who wish to get rich dishonestly.

You see we cannot accept a situation in which -- for instance, at the Przyszlosc agricultural production cooperative in Radziejowice, in Skierniewice Voivodship -- as a result of a lack of care and supervision, the number of pigs and cattle is dropping, and what has been sown is going to waste while the chairman of the cooperative and his wife achieve a net annual income of Zl.8 million by making alcohol. Neither can we tolerate a situation in which cooperative service centers and public catering establishments, as a result of an excessively expanded administration and of poor management, make losses while similar premises run by craftsmen and agencies make very high profits. It is precisely this that has to be improved and changed. We are of the opinion that, above all, honest people belonging to the cooperative movement should deal with this problem themselves.

By coming forward with the initiative of amending certain legal acts by throwing these draft laws open to public discussion, we do not expect that everyone will support the planned amendments. Various points of view, particularly in the case of such complicated social problems as those to which the planned changes refer, are natural and understandable. In addition, one should assume that those whose interests may be threatened by the planned regulations will not be enthusiastic about them. However, we expect understanding and willingness to support the efforts of the government from milieus which are so important socially as, for instance, journalists, scientists, and those in the legal profession.

Constructive comments and sympathetic criticism will be welcomed by us. The recent attacks by some of the publicists, lawyers, and scholars must, therefore, cause even greater astonishment and protest. They have committed themselves to the side of the enemies of the energetic actions of the government aiming at the decrease of criminality and pathological phenomena which accompany it, in accordance with the social demands.

Taking advantage of the pages of popular central weeklies, these people raise alarm in connection with the allegedly excessive strictness of the proposed legal solutions and plead for mild treatment of criminals. One cannot but be astonished when some representatives of sciences and publicists make these very people the subject of their greatest concern, and do not say a word about the victims of crimes and about the interests of honest citizens and the state.

In such statements, there exist echoes of demagogic voices which 3 or 4 years ago constitued a solid choir of defenders of the common criminals who were convicted, and who made vulgar attacks on the administration of justice. One has to have considerable cunning to justify the already assumed thesis of the allegedly excessive severity of the proposed changes in regulations, and then quote the resolutions of the ninth extraordinary party congress. It is a strange coincidence that the authors of the abovementioned publications remain deaf to other theses of the resolutions of the ninth congress, of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates, and various postulates and suggestions submitted there. We wish to report to the party Central Committee and to give it assurance that we shall be guided not by the attitudes represented in the statements of these blithe spirits, but by the opinion of the community which wishes to live better and work in peace. [applause]

Jaruzelski Closing Address

LD041822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Speech delivered by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the conclusion of the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Lodz on 3 June -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, our dear guests: The deliberations of the 16th plenum are coming to an end. It has become a kind of workers' Sejm: another worker conference raised to a high party level, a great consultation. Of the plenum participants, 38 took part in the discussion and 94 have had statements recorded in the protocol. In addition, there were direct meetings and conversations with the heads of Central Committee departments, with ministers, with the heads of central administrative offices. The comments and proposals will be scrupulously examined. I would also like to thank you for your answers to the questions in your questionnaire. Its results will be helpful in party and state decisionmaking. The discussion was frank, often tough and hard-hitting, and, at the same time responsible, creative, and constructive. That is good; that is the point. This is how our party imagines a conversation with the workers today and tomorrow. We did not invite 800 representatives of work forces in order to pay each other compliments or to trade generalities. This was no window-dressing plenum.

Comrade Baczkiewicz stressed that the worker is to feel that he is a partner in discussion. After this plenum no one can have any doubts about that; but the party, too, its leadership, should openly, to people's faces, put forward its arguments, assessments, and reasons, even if complete unanimity cannot be reached in every case. Most important are intentions, mutual understanding, and trust. The working class, as the leading force of the nation, must, in the full meaning of the word, feel itself to be master in its homeland.

This is a fundamental principle, the most vital need of socialism. The process of its implementation can be graded according to the following questions which transpire from the spirit of today's discussion: By what way can we increase workers' influence on governing and management? How can we strengthen the role of work forces in production and management in order to ensure measureable results of economic effort of individual man, brigade, work force? How can we fully realize the principle of social justice? How can we increase and develop the feeling of dignity and self-awareness of the working class and deepen its social and cultural advancement?

The consolidation of the role of the working class has not taken place at the expense of other working people. Class egoism is foreign to willful worker. The workers' party also cares for the affairs of peasants and the intelligentsia. Problems of rural areas and agriculture were discussed last year at the 11th plenum. Today, let us convey to the Polish peasants our best wishes; let their heavy toil give ample crops for the fatherland this year. [applause]

One of the next Central Committee plenary meetings will be devoted to the affairs of the intelligentsia. Educated people, specialists in various fields, creative minds, are indispensable for the working class and nation. Our intelligentsia, to a great majority, have their origins in workers and peasants. They made a colossal contribution toward the construction of socialist Poland. We expect, according to their creative potential, that they will contribute toward resolving the great problems facing the country.

Socialist ownership of social production means by its nature defines the systematic, dominating position of the working class. Since the first days of People's Poland its active participation in the sociopolitical life of the country, in governing, have mapped out the direction of socialist transformation. What would our country be like today without the workers' will, work, and awareness? [passage indistinct] After many stormy years, the notion of the class struggle, the aims of enemies of socialism, the essence of the leading and also serving role of the party vis-a-vis the working people, have ceased to be just generalizations or excerpts from a text book. They have turned out to be a reality, the truth of life, and truth cries if it is forgotten and it strikes if it is ignored. The party has drawn honest, critical and autocritical conclusions from these painful experiences. It transformed those in the program of the ninth congress. Marxism and Leninism is our compass. The line of socialist renewal and a consistent implementation of this line [passage indistinct] has helped to rebuild painful losses [passage indistinct] wins over workers' confidence.

To be the ideological leader and organizer is the main task of the party, to be the voice and executor of the workers' will in everything, in tasks great and small. It is to be a force which would be vitally necessary to the working people. It is to fight against all which rightly causes outrage, that is, injustice, breaching workers' dignity; with social evil. [passage indistinct] That was one of the main guidelines of the ninth congress. We remember it incessantly.

An example of this are the meetings held the day before yesterday by members of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers in industrial enterprises in Lodz. However, there are also instances of returns to bad pracitces: detachment from basic echelons, fears of being tested in an open discussion, in the authentic company of workers. I refer here to certain regional echelons and also to central echelons. We are not without blame here. To be as close as possible to the working people and their problems does not mean placating them and succumbing to a so-called "element." This requires a constant revealing and overcoming of contradictions and learning from workers' experiences. However, this also requires that there be open and courageous resistance to all that which is reactionary, immature, and irresponsible.

A picture has been presented in the Politburo report of the contemporary Polish working class as a great social force which is created by valuable people, by people who are industrious and dedicated, but there are also those who, as Comrade Kucharski recalled, have adopted as their own the slogan "Whether you are standing up or lying down... [you will get your Z2,000]. There has also been a newer version of the saying, even more disgraceful: Whether you are lying down or standing up, authorities will pay up because they are scared. [Czy sie lezy, czy sie stoi, wladza placi, bo sie boi.]

Well, no! People's power is not afraid of those who hit the bottle, of smart operators, or of conmen. One ought to fear something else: The loss of awareness of reality, the choice of an incorrect way, opportunist approaches; let's not stick our necks out, thinking things will somehow be all right. We have already paid an enormous price and this experience has been enough for us, once and for all. In matters which are vital for the nation, communists ought to be courageous enough to speak of difficult things, of things which do not endear them to others, of things which are downright irritating. You have repeatedly had an opportunity to convince yourselves that what is unpopular today can be the redemption of tomorrow. What is popular today can turn out to be fatal tomorrow.

Comrades, the activities of the past few years bear witness to the resolve with which we have been building, step by step, a political, economic, and legal edifice which makes it possible for the working class to take a real part in the process of joint decisionmaking, to cogovern, comanage. There is no shortage of acts and programs, resolutions and regulations. In fact, opinions have been voiced that there are rather too many of them. However, their insufficient implementation is being criticized, and this is completely and utterly correct. Well, what do we mean by implementation? We mean, above all, discipline: discipline from top to bottom, uniformly binding on ministers, directors, foremen and workers. And, as comrades have said here, in relation to this, the situation remains bad.

As Comrade (Terant) remarked in the Sejm, what occurs is that during the implementation stage decisions are somehow diluted. However, let us ponder on yet another aspect of this matter. Remarks made by Comrades Baranki, Hanff, and others incline one to do this. As we remember, millions of people, so recently, demanded democratization, decentralization, self-management. We have gone far in this direction. Yet, just look at what is beginning to transpire: Possibilities created are not being used to the full. From one slogan to the next; from one extreme to the other. It is a frequent malaise in our country. That is why we lose; now with autocracy, now with spontaneous forces, now with conservative inertia and apathy, now with the demagogy which is all too familiar. What conclusion can be made?

Our party is the ruling force in the state and the leading force in society. This means that each and every party organization and each and every party member ought to do their bit to consolidate the state order and social discipline. At the same time, they ought to make their contribution to implementing socialist democracy, humanization of interhuman relations, create political and organizational conditions for workers to comanage. Workers' participation in and influence upon the matters of local communities is still insufficient.

We expect that the presently discussed, at the initiative of our party, establishment of worker-peasant inspection will contribute toward essential change of the situation. I am glad that over 70 percent of the comrades in our poll supports this idea. The inspection will not be make-believe; it must become a strong tool of serious powers, a successfully operating link of people's rule. That is now the party sees it and that will be its role.

The new bill on peoples councils essentially will increase chances for active participation of the working people in the system of governing. Independence of representative organs of authority and territorial self-management will increase. They will have at their disposal considerably greater financial resources. Their superiority will be increased concerning territorial state administration. Councillors, as Comrade Margas said, will be able to get hold of lords of the manor; they will not be helpless if they reach boldly for their powers and properly perform their duties.

We have been struggling with shortcomings in housing construction and economy; problems of extensive repairs, which cannot always be speeded up even by a banknote or a bottle; and a growing problem of rescuing and modernizing old housing as Comrade Czechowicz said.

Despite undoubtful progress, there is still much to be done in transport, trade network, services, and operation of other public services, despite the fact that many thousand-strong worker units operate in this field. A majority of them care for the honor of their trades, which are so important in satisfying social needs, but we also know that how often neglect of duty appears, and how much health, nerves, and resources have been expended by people. From that we expect the new councils will take a sharp course in these matters; workers' participation in this is necessary, calling matters by their proper name; successful control is necessary, as is consistent actions. This is the social background and political sense of the forthcoming elections.

We do not know what attendance and ratio of votes will look like in individual regions, although research indicates that a decisive majority of citizens will take part in the election. There are in the community differences of outlooks and views, there are various complexes and doubts; however, patriotism of our nation is supreme, as is the desire for normalization of life in the country.

This makes it possible for us to say as early as today that the new people's councils will be elected by an incomparably greater number of votes than, for example, the current President of the United States -- who achieved his mandate with the votes of only one-quarter of all these eligible to vote. Foreign intelligence services announce in advance that they are going to have their own election results. Nothing could be easier! We already had a prelude of this method on the occasion of May Day. Apparently participants of the marches walked round and round and were filmed many times by the regime's television. This time, no doubt, we shall find out that the party members voted three times each. There will be attempts at arousing strike fever; there will be a slogan: Work like a turtle; support for U.S. sanctions and calls to boycott the elections -- all this is the same line of inciting the Poles so that they do damage to themselves. Certainly many of you comrades have seen the films "The Best One" and "Washington Behind Closed Doors," which have uncovered machinations of American politics behind the scenes. There are those who not only in these films but also in reality are active and decide U.S. policies. Was there at least one worker or one person who lived exclusively on his work [word indistinct]

When there is talk about human rights, the U.S. Administration should be silent and lower their eyes in shame. We could ask about the first of these rights, the right to work, which is ridiculed by millions of the unemployed. It would be possible to ask in what way the construction workers on the U.S. east coast have been treated in recent days; or one could inquire about ways in which steelworkers in Lorraine, miners in Wales, or metalurgical workers in Baden-Wurtenberg are being treated in Western Europe. From our plenum of workers, we are sending our cordial greetings and words of internationalist solidarity to all those who are fighting against capitalist exploitation, threats to peace, and brutal violations of the rights of working people. [long applause]

Esteemed comrades, technological and organizational progress, improvement of working conditions, a clear-cut and just system of wages and prices and market supplies -- these are for the workers and the working people not mere theory but life itself. In a socialist state the efficiency of the national economy is the sphere of direct interest and responsibility of the working class and also the sphere of the political struggle. The enemy knows that in this sphere, which is subject to difficulties, there are today the greatest opportunities for incitement and for harm of the greatest possible social cost. I believe it will be no exaggeration if I say that a struggle is in progress in the economy and about the economy to the same extent of the struggle that we waged when we fought for people's power, for socialism. Is everyone in favor of overcoming of the crisis? Of course not. Internal and external enemies of socialism would like to extend the crisis infinitely, as would those who profit from it -- currency dealers and thieves, large and small speculators -- also idlers who are as afraid of order and great expectations as people fear fire; and finally, the fossilized bureaucrats who use the crisis and the so-called objective difficulties to excuse their passiveness and inability and their dislike for improvement.

It is not they who make the decisions. Contemporary Poland above all works. Thanks to the daily effort, thriftiness, and patriotic attitudes of the working class and millions of the working people, we are raising ourselves toward a better situation. This is confirmed by the fundamental economic indices of the last and the current year. However, life is still hard. Budgets of most of the workers' families are tight. Many comrades spoke about this during the debate. In order to satisfy just the basic needs we have to calculate carefully and -- to be honest -- we are not used to this too much in Poland. We still have to give up quite a few things. The moods of dissatisfaction are thus based on real facts. We are fully aware of this. The difficulties of workers' lives are not and cannot be a matter of indifference for the Workers' Party. That is why we tend to talk about reserves, capabilities, reasons for is delay, and causes of difficulties, and less about the progress achieved; even more so, as even the most credible statistics on their own do not give a true picture of the complex living conditions of each family and citizen. Apart from the circles that feel that there is an improvement, there are numerous groups whose situation has not changed and has even deteriorated.

The process of overcoming the crisis is a gradual and uneven process. On the other hand, we cannot remain blind to the universally favorable trends. Prospects today are different and better. Production and productivity are growing. Supplies are slowly improving. More schools and hospitals are being constructed. Poland's position is strengthening. There are thus no grounds, no justification, for yielding to the debilitating propaganda about an impasse, collapse, and hopelessness. Rendering social energy inactive plays into the hands of those who contemptuously say Polnische wirtschaft [Polish economy] or else disseminate insulting jokes about Poles. Who does this propaganda really insult; against whom does it really strike? It is aimed against the working class, the working people, all those who repeatedly did more than could be expected of them at the very nadir of the economic collapse.

Comrades, prices and wages remain the most frequent reason for discontent. We talked about this at the recent meeting with trade unionists; it is also one of the topics that has been raised in this hall. We all know how strong is the desire for increased wages. Is it human? Yes, of course! Can we agree to this if there is no corresponding growth in output? No, of course not. How can the demands from so many, many quarters be satisfied? Not by a greater quantity of money that after all, is losing its value.

Objective laws are in operation here, and they are inescapable, because they will catch up with us, sooner or later. It is impossible to separate prices and wages from the scope, quality and costs of production. Proceeding in this direction, we intensify control of costs and prices. Not everywhere, however, does this meet with support from management, self-management bodies, and work forces. The party's counteraction is also insufficient. Following the eighth plenum, at the initiative of the works committees and of the primary party organizations, works commissions were set up, charged with the task of having costs and prices analysed. For the most part, the activities of these teams failed to yield tangible results. Work forces are critical of rising prices yet also favor increasing them for their own goods. And what is the situation with regard to wages?

Perhaps people will find it surprising, but among those employed in the socialized economy, 80 percent of those who earn about twice as much as the national average are workers: They are usually well qualified people, with years of work experience; they work well and often work overtime. One should not envy them these earnings. This is another proof of the proworker orientation of our economic policy. At the same time we have to work out the ways in which we can gradually improve remuneration for engineering and technical cadres and also many other intelligentsia groups, as their pay is often too low in relation to the qualifications and duties they hold. We also have to eliminate disproportions in workers' remunerations; these have occurred in recent years and cannot be justified. We have talked about this here in this hall. The difficulty, however, is that it is not easy to take something from anyone -- rather it is necessary to add. This requires both means and time.

It is probably particularly important for all working people to be able to buy all they need from their earnings and that their earnings are not devalued. This depends to a large extent on the implementation of the saving program. Even here progress has been made. The results could be better, however, as has been shown in the government paper. It is necessary to admit self-critically that across the board we could not combat defective production in an effective way. Let's look at the construction industry. We know how profound is the deficit of apartments, how much construction materials are wasted while waiting to be used. In many construction enterprises, unfortunately, the saving program is being implemented to an unsatisfactory extent. Productivity and quality could be better, to put things mildly. At the same time, the construction industry is leading the race for higher wages. Last year the increase in remuneration was faster by 50 percent than the increase in production. As a result a few enterprises were on the brink of bankruptcy or liquidation. Management teams of commissaries were introduced in some of them, for example, in the Wschod Housing Construction Combine in Warsaw.

We cannot be lighthearted in these issues, however, there are a good many examples in our economy. They are proof that we are not condemned to negligent production, which is the most expensive kind of waste. At the same time, it is a great moral problem. Comrade Michal Krajewski, one of the pioneers of the work competition movement, is right to say: The worker is proud not of what he does or how many items he produced but how he did it, which method he employed. This "how" is all that he is fighting for during the entirety of his life as a worker; this "how" can gain him the respect of other comrades and colleagues. This "how" is the measure of his intelligence and is his identity card as a worker.

In a recent television debate held at the state aircraft plant in Okecie, which, by the way, was very interesting, there was criticism of the scandalous quality of the working clothes. These clothes were not so-called rejects. Someone had to design them, someone produced them, someone checked them, someone took delivery and someone got paid; the shoddy workmanship is in the end revealed by the user.

The point is to mobilize all forces for the sake of progress in enterprises, to reveal weak links, things hampering progress, inefficient directors, indifferent engineers, and workers who work badly. There are also irregularities in employment. Their existence is often demonstrated by distorted proportions between people directly involved in production and the remaining employees. Rationalization of employment is in the interest of enterprises themselves. After all, it is they who should be concerned with the fact that every task should be done by as many people as are really needed.

Comrade Jarosz was correct to say that in such a situation nobody wants to get the blame, so the party and state leadership already got the blame. In the recent past five industrial ministries were disbanded, which brought about a significant decrease of those employed in the central apparatus. In amalgamations, in comparison with former associations, there are 50 percent fewer people employed. We count on the managements, party organizations, self-governments and trade unions to decide to make such unpopular decisions. The demand for toughness in one's own back yard applies to an even greater extent with regard to fundamental labor discipline. There are sufficient means to ensure that it exists, both the code and the laws, but enterprises must apply these themselves.

Socialist justice and primitively treated equality are opposing notions. Differentiation of incomes according to work, its quality, quantity, and social value is just. In our system, unemployment is not taken into account, but poor earnings for poor work are not contrary to the supreme right of socialism; everyone according to his work.

Millions working honestly cannot pay a specific tax for those having two left hands. It must be exactly known who, for what, and how much he earns. All this will be accommodated in new rights, obligations and possibilities of enterprises. One favorable factor is the reform mechanisms, but they are not a medicine for everything, they are not economic self-playing toys. This has created various disappointments [words indistinct] mechanisms are beginning to influence more and more the situation of individual people and workers' teams.

Reform, in order to be successful, must be hard, thus it is not painless. Some lose because the reform uncovers their mismanagement; they escape from severe demands by demanding allowances and privileges. We have entered a decisive phase of the reform. Guided by experience a number of new solutions have been introduced. The main aim is to consolidate the strategic role of central planning, particularly from the point of view of ensuring social interest, and at the same time a constant improvement of economic regulators, a broadening of initiative, independence, and responsibility of enterprises, a strengthening of material and moral incentives, a close dependence of earnings on quantity and quality of work, and thus close observance of principles which are in force in the reform.

Comrades, production activity by millions of workers still demands heavy physical toil; several hundred thousand people perform work which is particularly heavy, sometimes in conditions detrimental to health. Improvement of conditions of workers' toil is an economic and social problem. It is the question of furthering the human and also historical advancement of the Polish working class, its intellectual development, the gradual reduction and overcoming differences between physical and white collar work; it is the realization of our humanist objectives.

The party also sees the need for increasing mechanization, organizational and technical improvements, and, firstly, speeding up the production of robots.

Comrades, our debate had specific character, particular sensitivity to the question of social justice. Opponents can say that the idea of socialism in Poland is bankrupt, but socialism is first of all social justice. The fact that the idea has entered so deeply into the consciousness of the working people, and that it has become a general postulate, a most vital need, is in fact voting for socialism, the most lasting achievement of People's Poland.

Some comrades mentioned the issues of mass consumption and social benefits. Their scope has been extended considerably, despite the crisis. As far as the needs are concerned, we are really not an over-zealously protective state. However, as far as what we can afford is concerned, we have probably overstepped the mark. Our [word indistinct] leave periods are among the longest in the world; our sickness benefits are among the world's best, and the same goes for state maintenance benefits. As far as these are concerned, the state will probably pay out Z2 billion this year for fathers who have simply vanished into thin air. Unfortunately, many of those who shirk this elementary duty do not encounter disapproval on the part of their work colleagues.

Stronger groups and individuals, availing themselves of certain situations, [word indistinct] and favoritism, push for stronger bargaining positins, jostling with each other. It was discovered, for instance, that while genuinely ill patients are on waiting lists, quite healthy individuals manage to find their way to sanatoria, sometimes even for two consecutive periods of stay. At times, wastrels, people on the margins of society, and even criminal elements, manage to worm their way to the social aid lists, taking their places on it side by side with genuinely helpless people.

All these things will have to be put right, thoroughly. Sharp criticism of cases where people get rich illegally, of greed, and of people preying on difficulties is universal among the working class. This occurs in its most striking form among private entrepreneurs and places a shadow on those private entrepreneurs who are honest and law-abiding.

On the scale of the whole society, this problem is much wider. We stated in the Politburo's report, delivered at the National Conference of PZPR Delegates, that so-called speculation capital is spreading. The unhealthy and depraving [as heard] ties between the private sector and the national economy constitute a particularly dangerous form of it. This applies, in particular, to the following areas: wholesale, warehouses, transport, and criminal occurrence of making raw and other materials availa-available. What about all manners of financial scandals, abuses, and hard-currency speculation? Finally, what about those who avail themselves of illegal benefits as a result of the position they happen to hold? Or because of their access to goods in short supply? In conditions in which there are shortages on the market, the struggle against speculators, conmen, and the elderly, who -- their complaints about their weak and poorly legs notwithstanding -- are the first to take their places in lines for many hours, hoping to get attractive goods, ones that are not easily accessible, is a difficult one.

This is an area of a sharp class sturggle. We see the dangers. We know their moral, social, and economic results. Throwing the speculation capital out of our lives will require an altogether revolutionary approach. Comrade General Kiszczak, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, spoke about this here today.

So, there is no shortage of evil all around us. The main thing is to act, beginning with what is within reach, within eyesight, one's own immediate power.

This is very necessary. We need our mutual determination and activeness here. However, in many cases, it is still easier to complain than act. This has not come out of the blue, it has been formed under the influence of paternalistic practices that are contrary to the Leninist style. The party and authorities perform only generous deeds; they give, arrange, resolve. When it was impossible to live on credit anymore, complaints became the answer. The party and authorities do not give, arrange, nor resolve; they are guilty. The enemy entered this gap between the term's we and you, they and us. The extreme elements directed the criticism of the workers onto negating the system the party, and our alliances. They have sowed unrestricted demagogy, anarchy that was aimed against the people's state and socialized economy -- the greatest achievements of the working class.

To overcome once and for all this division and this distance is our main ideological, political, and organizational task. This is the essence of the socialist renewal. I believe that we in the party should tell the Polish workers and all the working class people: Remember that democracy, cogoverning, and self-management cannot exist without you! Before you present your expectations and demands, think what you have done yourself to make things better. What have you improved? What have you been responsible for? What have you participated in? The search for the guilty party always starts with yourself.

Socialism is the issue of strengthening the sense of dignity of workers and citizens, of creating social relations which would be really human in and outside of production. It is the way of thinking in terms of our, mutual, that of the team; it is combining personal strivings and ambitions with social aims.

The enterprise cannot be only a place in which one works and earns money. It should be a platform of intensive sociopolitical life. It should be the opinion-molding body. It should be an upbringing institution. Culture is to play a serious role here. Workers' culture is the integral part of the national culture. It constitutes its enrichments, especially through introducing the elements of work as a dignificed and creative way of living, as an idea particularly important in the entirety of the system of social values. The party also notices other problems that are being rightly pointed out by the workers. One of them, the fundamental one, is opening the ways of class advancement. It is making it easier for the working-class youth to have access to all levels of education, additional training, and perfecting skills.

Every talent, irrespective of its social origins, is needed in Poland. The point is, however, for the leading social force to be able in its own state, constantly and at an ever-increasing rate, to produce from its ranks creative individuals active at all levels and in all sectors of national life. This was stressed emphatically today by Comrade (Maksymowicz).

Comrades, with a great sense of responsibility we have examined at this plenum the position of the working class, its difficulties and concerns, its aspirations and needs. We have evaluated how it realized the role of the manager of its own country. We have created specific tasks connected with consolidating its position in the political system. Working-class confidence in the party and the activeness of the workers -- this is the fundamental issue which will most determine the situation in Poland. Irrespective of specific and properly varied addressees [as heard], everything discussed here defines the duties of the whole party. In particular I wish to stress the importance of two tasks. The first can be briefly expressed thus: More workers at all levels of party work; more in commissions, teams, and in the apparatus, too; more workers among candidates to party membership; more class orientation in the work of all the links of the party; more influence of workers' aims, views, and suggestions on the content of decisions and the climate of everyday activity.

The second task concerns the links of party echelons, organizations and members with nonparty workers, with the working people. Lenin wrote strikingly about this: The communist party on no account should (?close its doors). It should involve the representatives of broad nonparty working masses in discussion on the most important state decisions and in governing. It is our task to strengthen, at all costs, the communists' link with the honest nonparty people. Where a wall has grown between the communists and nonparty people, such a partition must be abolished at all costs. The person who cannot rally around him even a few honest nonparty workers is no communist. What are the essential prerequisites for it? One's own example, hard work, modesty, warmth for other people self-improvement, increasing one's knowledge, enrichment of one's arguments.

Only the same party -- but not in the same shape and composition as before -- can lead and serve the working class, the working people, the nation, and it is worth reiterating once more. We have spoken openly of many issues of importance to Poland. We have spoken of what can already give cause for you; we have also spoken of what still continues to pain us. However, in what a completely different climate our discussions took place 3, or 2, or even 1 year ago! We take one hurdle after another. We are intensively working on the plan for the next 5-year period, on the development provisions up to the year 1995. We link this closely with the fraternal cooperation with the USSR and other socialist states. Tomorrow is our chance; it must be. In order for it to be fulfilled, the party must be with the workers; the workers with the party. This is the simplest formula of the 16th plenum.

PLANNING OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON 1985 PLAN

AU041849 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 May 84 p 3

[Interview given by Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, to TRYBUNA LUDU's Andrzej Leszczynski: "Faster and More Thoughtfully"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Leszczynski] When will we learn the shape of next year's plan, at least in outline?

[Kubiczek] The outline you mention comprises the assumptions of the central annual plan which are in accordance with the law on socioeconomic planning and which are the results of the first phase of forming the plan. These assumptions will be submitted for social consultation as early as the beginning of July, whereas last year these assumptions were submitted for discussion at the end of August.

We have a preliminary version of the assumptions already prepared, and their final form will be adopted by the end of June. Presenting them for discussion earlier than last year is possible thanks to better work methods by the Planning Commission's planning-analytical section, thanks to good use of the knowledge and qualifications of the cadres in the Planning Commission, the Institute of National Economy, and the Data Processing Center,and, above all, thanks to the further stabilization of the economic situation, which gives our planners a chance to identify issues better and facilitates forecasting. An important feature in this stabilization are the mutual concessions concerning the future development of economic cooperation and trade with the Soviet Union and with other countries in the Socialist community.

[Leszczynski] Let us now discuss the contents of the plan itself. What can we expect next year?

[Kubiczek] I would not like to discuss details so early during the plan's formation, nor prejudge anything prior to the consultations. I can only say that the growth in the supplies of materials for production purposes will not be more than 2 percent, in other words, the growth will be similar to this year's. If we combine this figure with the results we expect to achieve by honestly implementing the savings programs inside enterprises, then one may assume a growth in industrial output in the plan to the tune of 4-4.5 percent.

[Leszczynski] Would this mean a return to the 1979 level of production?

[Kubiczek] No, not yet. It is estimated that we will still be 2.7-3 percent short of this level. If we take into account that the country's population will rise by 5 percent by the end of 1985, then we will be 7.7-8 percent short in terms of the 1979 population. Let us, however, not forget that working time per year has also decreased by over 14 percent compared to 1979.

[Leszczynski] Is this not a gloomy forecast?

[Kubiczek] Well, we do try to see economic reality not in dark or light colors, but in natural ones. We do not foresee a rise in employment in industry in 1985, and the manpower which the entire national economy will gain should go primarily to education, the health service, culture, and other services. This means that industrial output may only be increased by raising productivity. Another condition for increasing output is to reduce dependence on imports; for we must continue to expect shortages of funds. Faced with a lack of credits, we will only have at our disposal income earned from exports.

[Leszczynski] And what can be said about the expected standard of living?

[Kubiczek] We assume tentatively that supplies of goods and services to the market will improve, which will make it possible to curb the rate of inflation. In other words, the inflation spiral would be "wrapped up," so to speak; however, it is too early to expound on and document these thoughts.

[Leszczynski] In that case perhaps you could try in conclusion to tell us what next year will be like.

[Kubiczek] It will be the 3d year of growing production and national income. It will be a year when the efficacy of these processes is increased. One may expect the economic reform mechanisms to function better, now that we are approaching economic equilibrium, including market equilibrium.

[Leszczynski] Perhaps one can say that next year will be a kind of bridge between the rough soil of economic disequilibrium and the shore of a stabilized economy....

[Kubiczek] We will be nearer the other side in any case.

[Leszczynski] Thank you for the interview.

RAKOWSKI ADDRESSES PARTY-GOVERNMENT-TU MEETING

AU301111 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 May 84 p 4

[Speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for trade Union Affairs, on 23 May at the second national meeting of trade union representatives with party and government leaders at the Marceli Nowotko Mechanical plant in Warsaw, which was attended by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski]

[Text] The opponents of the revived trade union movement, both those at home and abroad, who are supported politically and financially by centers hostile to the PPR, should not be pleased when we talk of the difficulties our trade unionists come across, or of the reservations that many working people still have today toward the trade unions.

They should not feel pleased because despite existing obstacles and difficulties the revived trade union movement is already a significant and a permanent part of the PPR's sociopolitical affairs. Trade unionists formulate their own opinions and express their needs in a voice that will not allow itself to be silenced. The revived trade unions are successfully shaping their personalities and their own features in defiance of all the underground forces put together, of Radio Free Europe, and of the many workers of organizations in the capitalist world who have suddenly become the passionate defenders of the working people in our country. It is not worth unveiling the intentions and identities of these cynical political gamblers. We can only advise them to examine the reasons why in the United States only 18 percent of the workers belong to trade unions. We also advise them to look into the many publications in the West that point to the decreasing role of the trade unions in the social affairs of capitalist countries.

The trade union movement in socialist Poland will grow and consolidate its influence on the socioeconomic development of the country despite the hostile activities that will be aimed at it today and in the future, because this is the law of history. We base our belief in the growing role of the trade unions on many facts that not only emanate from internal trade union affairs. It appears from the preelectoral reports that have been issued, that 40 percent of the 314,000 candidates for people's councillors thathave been nominated are trade union members. This is an important political fact.

The broad participation of trade unionists in the regional authorities, which will come to life after the elections to the people's councils, will give the trade unions an additional platform of influence on the country's socioeconomic development. In this way, the idea of joint government and the joint responsibility of the trade union movement will take on a new meaning.

In assessing the changes that have taken place in the trade union movement since the meeting at the Baildon Steelworks [August 1983] we should say that this was a period in which we jointly -- here I mean the party leadership, the state authorities, and the trade union federation leaderships -- worked on the construction of a permanent model of cooperation, joint activity, and joint responsibility.

The building of this construction is not finished. That is understood because it is a process that needs time, collected experiences, the elimination of any weaknesses that occur, as well as the correction of the kind of mistakes that no one is free from committing. Nor can we not take into consideration that fact that the emergence and consolidation of the trade union movement is taking place during the implementation of the economic reform, which frequently creates new and sometimes even surprising socioeconomic situations.

I would now like to recall that these were months during which there were frequent working contacts between the party and state authorities and trade union aktivists. Allow me to cite some of them:

-- the two sessions of the PZPR Politburo and the Government Presidium on the implementation of the conclusions of the Baildon Steelworks meeting which was attended by the chairmen of the largest federations;

-- the many meetings of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs in the framework of the consultations on the assumptions of the central annual plan, the new wage systems, and the assumptions of the price policies;

-- the meeting initiated by the chairmen of the trade union federations on the implementation of the assumptions of the economic policy and the threats to the implementation of the central annual plan, as well as the meetings on the government's economic policy in connection with the doubts that are arising along with the protests against the food price hikes and the increase of certain industrial goods prices that were introduced in April;

-- the many meetings of voivodship authorities with trade union aktivists in their individual voivodships;

-- The meetings between ministries and the leadership aktivs of certain federations;

-- and finally, the daily, working contacts between trade unions and government representatives.

This was also a time in which there were many differences of opinion on many issues -- at least at the time that we were in the process of solving them. We think it is worth recalling a few of them.

During the third quarter of 1983 the government submitted a so-called draft for experimental wages system for social consultation. It was a cautious plan and the main criticism of the trade unions' criticism was against putting restrictions on the top levels of basic wages. As a result, a law was passed on the wage system at plants -- systems that are in essence the implementation of the counterproposals made by the trade unions.

Towards the end of 1983, we submitted a draft on food price hikes for social consultation and as a result of this, the scale of these hikes was limited, and what is more important, the third stage of the increase of old age and disability pensions was accelerated, and the third stage of the family benefits increases was implemented.

Economic reasons and, above all, the shortage of teachers were why we made the draft proposal for the temporary suspension of some of the rights stemming from the Teachers' Charter. We dropped these plans due to the opposition of the Polish Teachers' Union although this move was accompanied by serious financial losses. As a result of the calls made by certain federations like the Steelworkers' Federation, the compensatory tax scale was eased this year. But the views of the plant work forces and the trade unionists who represent them resulted in the raising of taxes on private enterprises and wider activities in the fight against speculation and various forms of social parisitism.

Despite the intensive contacts between us and the important problems we discuss jointly, we know that trade unionists are not always pleased with the state of their cooperation with state and economic administration. The source of this dissatisfaction is the list of matters that remain unsettled, or ones that have not been settled in the way that trade unions would have liked them to be.

In the majority of cases, the resolution of certain problems is determined by the country's existing economic potential, which the government must take into consideration. The party and the people's authorities are responsible for the fate of 37 million people living in the heart of Europe and for their future which cannot be closed for a period of time merely because of the economic crisis. In determining the principles of our economic policy, we must also remember that no one around us stood still in order to wait for Poland to catch up.

Another source of insufficiency in the opinions of many trade unionists are cases of the improper attitude of the workers of the state and economic administration to representatives of the trade union organizations. The things they most often complain about are the failure to reply to demands, or dealing with them in only an official way, treating trade unionists lightly, and their haughty attitudes. The party and government leadership consider every manifestation of conceit in representatives of the authorities contrary to the letter and spirit of the socialist renewal. These are not just verbal declarations. The daily activities of the party, administrative, and economic apparatus is at the center of the attention of the party and government leaderships. The government program for the improvement of the work of the workers of the state administration has been prepared. It is being implemented on all the levels of the management and leadership system.

If trade union aktivists believe that they are being treated lightly in their daily contacts with representatives of the authorities, then every case should be submitted to the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs, or to the comrades in the state apparatus who are responsible for cooperation with the trade unions.

I am also convinced that every such signal will be examined and adequately acted upon by party echelons that are authorized to do so. We will condemn every manifestation of conceit and apathy in the representatives of the authorities toward trade unionists, but we must at the same time confirm that there is no longer the tendency in our social affairs for people to carelessly and lavishly use generalizations that have been created on the basis of a single fact, and what is worse -- on the basis of a rumor. It is unfortunate, but the demagogy that was the weapon used in 1981 in the political fight against the party and government has left deep scars in the minds of many people. It is obvious that in relations between the state and economic administration and the trade unions, such phenomena -- if they were to occur -- would not favor the creation of a good climate, one that is so necessary for the resolution of many difficult and sometimes very complex matters. In our daily talks -- one could say nationwide talks -- much attention is devoted to the difficult standard of living. Such talks constitute today a part of our social consciousness. But we cannot indifferently pass over the phenomena and facts that favor the achievement of a visible and tangible improvement of these conditions, because they are the cause of unnecessary complaints and grudges. There is still much emphasis being put on wages and it is not always justified. Nor is there any end to demands for new privileges, although Poland is probably only one of the countries in Europe where there is such an exceptionally developed system of benefits and various kinds of allowances, some of which still date back to the guilds era. Every attempt that is sensibly thought out and dictated by the interests of society to rationalize this problem is faced by violent opposition from the interested parties. We will be sincerely grateful to you, comrade trade unionists, for supporting us in these and other matters if you propose solutions that are in accordance with the interests of the people in general.

There are also many complaints in Poland about the weak discipline exercised at work places, drunkenness, the excessive fluctuation of the labor force, bungles, and phenomena that embitter people. We are striving to restrict their scope. The government is taking many sensible measures in many of these issues. However, this will not suffice.

We also need your support. Every sensible counsel and every proposal that is realistically justified will be very seriously considered by the government. This does not mean the trade unions are being burdened with new tasks or an attempt to make you instead of us responsible for the country's socioeconomic situation. These are demands that are justified by the programmatic assumptions of the revived trade union movement. Its independence and self-governing capacity can and should be based on the constant application of three great values at the same time -- the real interests of the working people, national ambitions, and state interests. We also realize that the independence of the trade unions cannot be restricted to their relations with the state and economic administrations, but that it also puts the onus on trade unions to define the degree of their responsibility for the country's social and economic development. This is their inalienable right but also their duty in the socialist system. It is also understandable that in their relations with the state and economic administration on all levels, the trade unions can be a partner that has been stimulated by the desire to cooperate and not one that creates clashes of an antagonistic nature. Nor can there be room for neutral or indifferent attitudes in relations that are based on partnership.

In the context of the socioeconomic situation, or the necessities that have been forced on us by the rapid development of scientific-technological civilization, I would like to expound a thesis that should become rooted in our way of thinking and be disseminated within society. It is a thesis that expresses the need for self-restriction both within the state and workers' collectives as well as by individuals. It is one that is undoubtedly difficult for many to accept, but it is essential they do. It must, in practice, mean the abandonment of making demands -- even justified ones.

Today, trade unionists attach much importance to the issues of wages and prices in the creation and practice of the principles of partner-like cooperation. Much discussion and emotion has been caused by prices. It appears from the many letters that have recently been sent by federations and trade union organizations to the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs and from the speeches we hear at various meetings that trade unionists critically assess the consultations that have been initiated by government bodies on the price policy. Because there is such a feeling, it is necessary for us to deal with this issue in all seriousness. It seems, therefore, that the appointment of a government-trade union working group is necessary not only to clarify the reasons behind this criticism, but it is also needed to determine the rules of the game for the future.

If the consultation mechanism keeps jamming or grinding, then the main reason is the lack of experience and familiarity with this new and important form of people's authority. We consider that such a team -- which was in his time proposed by Comrade Moryc -- could extend its sphere of interest to include the wage issue, work productivity, and the quality of the goods produced, and so on.

A great field for the activities of the trade unions is the social sphere and the just division of existing funds. In many plants, particularly in those where trade unionists comprise a considerable part of the work force, the trade unions do in practice jointly decide about the way in which these funds are divided. Trade unions have many times demanded that their decisive vote on these matters should be legally guaranteed. This practice was correctly cited in many fraternal countries. The Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs shares trade unionists' views on this matter. We think that the legal sanctioning of this demand should be reflected in the framework of the work being done on the amendment of the law on trade unions. Trade unions' comprehensive social activities have nothing to do with trade unions' position as organizations that separate the "wheat from the chaff." Social activities are a direct and very effective key to many working people, to obtaining their favor for both our short- and our long-term goals. Their sphere of social activeness is also a policy -- and it is by no means an insignificant one.

It is with concern and growing anxiety that we observe the weakening of cultural affairs in work plants. Many tried, tested, and traditional methods used in cultural work in workers' circles were taken over and contemptuously ruined in 1981 by various adventurists. That was a great loss. Today, aside from the work plants where the significance of culture to human life is appreciated, there are many in which nothing goes on and culture and sports have very often become as unwanted as orphans. We believe that trade unions should adopt these orphans and surround them with attentive care. We think that federations should make up their own programs for the reconstruction and development of cultural life in work plants.

ZIEBA INTERVIEWED ON AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

AU311737 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 May 84 p 2

[Interview given by Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, to PAP correspondent Grzegorz Milewski: "The Difficult Road to Self-Sufficiency" date and place not given; with TRYBUNA LUDU introductory paragraph]

[Excerpts] At its recent session, the Government Presidium acquainted itself with a report on the state of agriculture and the food economy. This report covers a 1-year period of implementation of the resolutions of the 11th PZPR Central Committee-ZSL Supreme Committee Plenum, whose decisions have been a basis for the agricultural and food economy development program until 1990.

[Zieba] I would like to begin by saying that after this report has been approved by the Council of Ministers, it will be submitted before the Sejm of the PPR. In this way, the rule established at the 11th plenum whereby the implementation of our food program is to be assessed every year is being confirmed by the practical activity of the government and the Sejm. I believe such a control is essential in order to successfully perform the tasks in this sphere which are of national importance.

[Milewski] One might detect in this last sentence a certain amount of concern for the future of this program....

[Zieba] Previous resolutions and programs concerning agriculture never brought the expected results because as time went by there were not enough resources and consistency of action. That is why this time the Sejm and the government have adopted the kind of procedure that will prevent as quickly as possible any harmful departure from the basic strategy involved in the food economy and will at the same time remove in good time any dangers which, after all, are inevitable in a complicated economic situation such as ours.

[Milewski] And did agriculture manage to defend itself against these dangers in 1983?

[Zieba] Last year completely confirmed the correctness of the road selected by the Ninth PZPR Congress and by the 11th PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee Plenum aimed at solving our agricultural and food problems. For we made considerable progress in overcoming the crisis and developing agriculture, despite various restrictions and difficulties. The national income in terms of agricultural produce reached a precrisis level, in other words, the 1978 level.

[Milewski] What conclusions should be drawn from an assessment of the economic situation?

[Zieba] Above all, that a stable agricultural policy is most important. Agriculture does not suffer sudden changes. It is a system of interconnected features, and it reacts badly if this is not taken into consideration. The implementation of the program is somewhat restricted because the process of gearing the economy in favor of agriculture has in some spheres not reached the tempo envisaged in the resolutions of the joint plenum. One should, however, stress the recent visible growth in industrial production for the sake of agriculture and the improvement in the supply of goods for agriculture. The operational programs and systems of government orders played an exceptionally positive role here.

We must realize, however, that the scale to which industry has been geared toward agriculture is still not satisfactory. There are still shortages of some types of machinery, the quality of this machinery cannot cause satisfaction, and some machines are not used properly because of a shortage of some parts, for example, tires. New lines of production are required and existing lines require extension. The production of plant protection agents, animal drugs, and fodder additives requires enlargement.

[Milewski] What, therefore, needs to be done?

[Zieba] We must undertake further consistent action in order to guarantee agriculture and the food industry the resources and products they require. We must guarantee 30 percent of the national investment outlay for the purposes of agriculture and the food industry, at the same time giving preference in some regions to land reclamation, water supply, and modernization of food processing. We attach huge importance to efficient production, the curtailment of losses, and the consistent implementation of the austerity program.

In many cases, agricultural construction enterprises which are now under the control of voivodas are not investing all they are capable of in agriculture. In agriculture itself, a very important task will be to speed up the growth of plant production to suit animal breeding plans, and to reduce the disproportions in production between individual regions and farms. Agricultural policy relies on good farmers in every sphere. It is also necessary to halt the falling trend in the services offered to agriculture and rural inhabitants by cooperatives and state units. The principle that agricultural production is profitable must be nurtured....

[Milewski] Yet some circles and periodicals are undermining the agricultural prices and incomes policy in existence so far, saying that it is the source of national inflation, is delaying our emergence from the crisis, and is making it possible for rural areas to become rich. Some people even say that people outside agriculture should be fed on imported food, and our own agricultural produce should be exported....

[Zieba] Such "theories" are irrelevant and maybe even harmful. Agricultural policy is a policy of facts, which possess social importance. There is much clear proof showing that consistently-implemented, clear, and stable economic policy principles toward rural areas and agriculture bring tangible results. Please notice that private farmers and state farms have increased their efficiency. This is not the result of the weather alone, but of the work of the farmers. The truth of this lies in the widely-conceived interests of the state, which must aim toward self-sufficiency more and more quickly.

KIM IL-SONG, DELEGATION VISIT SUMMARIZED

AU041130 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 May 84 p 7

[PAP report: "Following the Visit by the DPRK Party-State Delegation"]

[Text] At the invitation of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and of the supreme authorities of the PPR, a party-state delegation from the DPRK headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, paid an official visit of friendship to Poland from 27 to 29 May 1984.

The DPRK party-state delegation laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

During the visit therewere talks between W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK. During the talks the sides informed each other of the tasks and activities of the two countries, the situation in the PPR and the DPRK, their experience in the construction of socialism, and the state of and prospects for the development of Polish-Korean relations. Much attention was paid to current problems of the defense of socialism and the strengthening of peace.

Taking part in the official talks between the party-state delegation of the PPR and the party-governmental delegation of the DPRK which took place under the leadership of W. Jaruzelski and Kim Il-song were:

On the Polish side: Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council; Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee; Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee; Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Leon Tomaszewski, PPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

On the Korean side: Kang Song-san, member of the Politburo of the KWP Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administrative Council; Yi Chong-ok, member of the Politburo of the KWP Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK minister of foreign affairs; Yon Liyong-muk, member of the Politburo and secretary of the KWP Central Committee; Hyong Mu-kwang, candidate member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the KWP Central Committee; Kong Chin-tae, candidate member of the Politburo and deputy premier of the Administrative Council; O Man-sok, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PPR.

The two sides examined and assessed the state of Polish-Korean relations and discussed prospects for their development. It was noted that working contacts between the PZPR and KWP promote reciprocal familiarization with the problems and experience of socialist construction in both countries and are of great significance for the development of friendly cooperation between the two friendly countries and peoples.

Interest was expressed in developing contacts between the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and the United Democratic Patriotic Front, and in extending cooperation between the public organizations of the two countries.

Particular attention was devoted to requirements in the development of Polish-Korean economic and scientific-technological cooperation, as well as to trade turnover. It was noted that both sides have realistic possibilities of increasing their reciprocal trade turnover and of working out a long-term program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

A positive evaluation was given of the achievements of the Polish-Korean Consultative Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Questions, and measures were discussed for rendering more specific the main trends of Polish-Korean cooperation and for the complete implementation of treaties and agreements that have been concluded.

The expediency of the development of contacts and cooperation in the sphere of culture, science, health care, mass information media, organized tourism and sport was also stressed.

During the talks there was an exchange of views on the current international situation with special attention to issues of peace and security in Europe and Asia, as well as international cooperation. It was noted that the international situation is characterized by extreme tension on the line from East to West, and its source is the aggressive policy of the present Washington administration, which is seeking to destroy by means of the unrestrained arms race, the strategic balance of forces between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The installation by the United States of intermediate-range missiles in some NATO countries, which has caused a further growth in the danger to peace in Europe and the world, was firmly condemned. In such a situation, the correctness of the Soviet Union's defensive measures to assure a balance of forces on the European Continent between the Warsaw Pact and NATO was recognized.

The sides fully supported the proposals put forward by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on renewing the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting medium-range nuclear weaponry, the United State's abandoning further deployment of new missiles in Europe and the reestablishment of the status quo before December 1983 in this field.

Stress was laid on the significance and urgency of the proposals contained in the declaration adopted in January 1983 by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, the communique adopted in April 1984 on the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers in Budapest, and a number of other statements issued by the parties and governments of the socialist states on averting war, solving international conflicts, and strengthening peace and security.

It was stated that the aggressive policy of the United States in relation to the Korean people and the DPRK and American attempts to create new military alliances in the Far East and in the Pacific Ocean region are not in keeping with the peaceful aspirations of peoples and are a fresh source of threat to peace in Asia and in the world. Full support was expressed for the actions of the DPRK in safeguarding a durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

The sides came out in favor of the mutual action of all socialist states to strengthen the stands of socialism and the restoration of conditions of cooperation and trust in international relations. At the same time they expressed concern at the tensions and hotbeds of conflict that are being preserved on the Asian Continent and kindled by the forces of imperialism and reaction.

The activity of the Nonaligned Movement was highly evaluated and support was expressed for its efforts in defense of peace, and for slowing down the arms race, for disarmament, and for establishing a new economic order founded on just and democratic principles.

It was stated that the aggressive policy of the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism is the main reason for the emergence and maintenance of conflicts and tensions dangerous to peace in the Near East, Africa, Central America, and other parts of the world. At the same time the sides condemned the interference of the United States and its acts of aggression against peoples struggling to strengthen their independence and sovereignty, struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

It was stressed that the present visit by the DPRK party and state delegation in the jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland is an important event in the history of relations between the DPRK and the PPR and provides new stimuli for strengthening and developing mutual cooperation.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, invited Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZRP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to pay a visit of friendship to the DPRK. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

ACTIVITIES DURING VISIT OF SRV DEFENSE MINISTER

Defense Ministers Speak

AU041419 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30 May 84 pp 1-2

[Report by Majors T. Filipek, J. Pruszkowski, and J. Sarosiek: "The PPR and SRV Defense Ministers Among the Soldiers of the Warsaw Military District"]

[Excerpts] On 29 May, the fourth day of its visit to Poland, the SRV military delegation, headed by Army General Van Tien Dung, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and Vietnamese minister of national defense, visited the soldiers of the Warsaw Military District. General of Arms Florian Siwicki, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and PPR minister of national defense, accompanied the Vietnamese guests.

The same day SRV National Defense Minister Army General Van Tien Dung and PPR National Defense Minister Army General Florian Siwicki also paid a visit to the soldiers of the First Kosciuszko Praga Mechanized Regiment together with their accompanying group.

After the playing of the national anthems at the rally, the unit's commander conveyed, in the name of all the soldiers, their most sincere wishes of friendship and military brotherhood-in-arms. Colonel Jan Pruchniewicz then took the floor to share his personal thoughts on the time during which he carried out his peaceful mission in the International Commission of Supervision and Control in Vietnam.

Then Army General Van Tien Dung, CPV Central Committee Politburo member and SRV Defense minister, took the floor. He expressed thanks for the exceptionally sincere reception he had received and expressed the belief, among others, that the unit's soldiers will multiply the traditions of the Kosciuszko regiment with the results they achieve in their combat and political training and will continue to display their responsibility while carrying out their patriotic and internationalistic duties in the defense of the fatherland, the achievements of socialism, and world peace.

Referring to the similarity between both countries' historical fates and their mutual road toward socialist development, as well as to the great and comprehensive assistance given to Vietnam by the socialist countries during its fight for freedom and independence, General Van Tien Dung assured his listeners that the soldiers of the Vietnamese Armed Forces -- in constantly improving their combat skills -- will continue to remain in full preparedness to defend every inch of their homeland's soil as well as peace in Southeast Asia. In conclusion he wished the Kosciuszko regiment, as well as all the soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces, further successes in performing their responsible duties.

Then General of Arms Florian Siwicki, candidate PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and PPR minister of national defense, delivered a speech. Referring to the heroic efforts and unprecedented heroism of the Vietnamese people in their wars against French colonialism and American imperialism, he stressed that these efforts have, indeed, become great and world-renowned as victorious battles between socialism and imperialism, between the forces of freedom, progress, and peace and the forces of obscurantism and war.

The general continues his speech by saying that this ceremonial rally once more confirms the deep friendship and unfailing class-based alliance between the fraternal armed forces. It was in this light, and with reference to the international situation, that General F. Siwicki spoke of the great issue of continuing military traditions and enriching them through service and work for the sake of peace because it is only through the joint armed efforts of all the socialist armies that we can oppose the aggressive activities of the imperialist world and halt its militaristic endeavors.

The Polish-Vietnamese friendship and brotherhood-in-arms rally was concluded by the playing of the "Internationale."

On 29 May, General of Division Tran Van Quang, SRV vice minister of national defence, and General of Division Le Van Tri, director of the Technical General Administration of the Vietnamese Armed Forces, visited the M. Nowotko Mechanical Plant and the Polish optical plants in Warsaw in the company of General of Arms Zbigniew Nowak, main technical inspector of the Polish Armed Forces and deputy minister of national defense. The Vietnamese guests met with the workers of these plants and the atmosphere of the meetings was a warm and cordial one.

Summary of Visit

AU050555 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 31 May 84 pp 1-2

[Major Janusz Sarosiek report: "The SRV Defense Minister Has Concluded His Visit to Poland"]

[Excerpts] The visit of Army General Van Tien Dung, CPV Central Committee Politburo member and SRV minister of national defense, was concluded on 30 May. The general visited Poland at the head of a Vietnamese Armed Forces delegation at the invitation of General of Arms Florian Siwicki, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and PPR minister of national defense.

General Van Tien Dung was received by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski decorated General Van Tien Dung with the Commander's Star of the PPR Order of Merit in appreciation of the personal contribution he has made to consolidating the fraternal ties between the Vietnamese and Polish Armed Forces.

During its stay in Poland, the Vietnamese Armed Forces delegation held talks in the Ministry of National Defense and discussed issues pertaining to the further consolidation of the fraternal ties linking the armed forces of the two friendly nations.

On 30 May the guests were bid farewell at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and PPR minister of national defense; the following deputy ministers of national defense -- General of Arms Tadeusz Tuczapski, chief inspector of territorial defense; General of Arms Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces; and General of Arms Zbigniew Nowak, main technical inspector of the Polish Armed Forces; as well as generals and officers of the Polish Armed Forces.

Army General Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense, invited General of Arms Florian Siwicki, PPR minister of national defense, to pay a visit to the SRV. The invitation was accepted with sincere gratitude.

SOCIAL SCIENCE COOPERATION WITH USSR ACADEMIES

AU041905 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May 84 p 3

[Article by Professor Dr Henryk Cholaj, deputy scientific secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences and joint chairman of the Polish-Soviet Committee for Social Science: "Along a Common Road to Socialism"]

[Excerpts] On 22 and 23 May a scientific conference was held in Warsaw, which was organized by the Polish-Soviet Committee for Social Science Cooperation Between the PPR and USSR Academies of Science on the subject "The Theoretical Problems of Building Socialism." Twenty reports were read during the conference on the following thematic groups: the problem of the maturity of objective and subjective conditions for a victory by the socialist revolution in Poland; the periodication of socialist construction and the theoretical problems involved in the transition period from capitalism to socialism; the shaping of society's socialist consciousness; work in socialism and its effectiveness; the development of socialist democracy, and contemporary economic problems with socialist construction. The conference concentrated primary attention on theoretical problems of the transition period.

The problem of correctly interpreting the objective truths of social development was also tackled during the conference in the light of a previous discussion on the maturity of the objective conditions for socialist revolution. Dogmatic and abstract-doctrinaire concepts were contrasted with a dialectic and concrete-historical approach suiting the stance of Lenin in this sphere.

It was pointed out that some exponents of Eurocommunism are attacking the Leninist theory of socialist revolution and the practice of real socialism and are raising the specific difficulties of socialist construction in Poland to the status of "general principles" of socialist construction.

The idea is so often put forward that real socialism has not been built in accordance with K. Marx's visions of a future socialist society, and that the socialist revolution in Poland was premature because of an alleged lack of proper conditions for it. In this way, the socialist transformations achieved in Poland to date are being questioned. Because it is believed that the socialist revolution occurred too early in Poland, the party's entire activity up to now is being questioned. Views such as this were firmly criticized during the conference.

The exceptionally lively and creative discussion on the theoretical problems of socialist construction which the Warsaw conference started will be continued in a few months time at another conference in Moscow. In particular, the Moscow conference will deal with the above topic from the point of view of criticizing critics of the Marxist-Leninist theory of socialist construction.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA

LD051326 Warsaw PAP in English 1119 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] A programme for Polish-Romanian scientific and technological cooperation involves mining, chemical, petrochemical, machine-building, electronical and electro-technical, steel, power, nuclear engineering, light, construction and building materials, transport and communications, agriculture, and food industries. The programme covers a wide range of key-importance problems of a harmonious economic development and it provides for a more intensive cooperation leading to an expansion of the fuel-energy complex, management of the energy sources, and economizing on fuels and energy by application of new technologies in power industry. The programme also envisages the necessity to develop the raw material resources and upgrade the material-utilization rate, joint elaboration and implementation of new technologies, products, and machines. Both countries are interested in the automation of technological processes of various economic branches. The programme also provides for an exchange of specialists, information, and documentation.

Polish Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, and the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology are supervising the programme's implementation. Among the specific questions interesting for Polish and Romanian specialists are, for instance, higher mining productivity, new automatic systems for control of mining processes, and an improvement in the work safety of the miners. The chemical industry is to launch joint studies on production and practical application of plant-growth stimulators and new technologies for production of plant-protection chemical agents. The power industry plans a development, designing, and optimal utilization of the solar energy. A rational application of the fuels of low calorific value arouses interest of both sides.

OLSZOWSKI HOLDS DISCUSSION WITH VATICAN'S POGGI

LD041804 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski has received Archbishop Luigi Poggi, apostolic nuncio for special missions and head of the Holy See's team for permanent working contacts with the Polish Government. The constructive significance of Poland's dialogue with the Holy See was stressed. In this spirit many problems of the international situation were discussed, expressing disquiet at the constantly increasing threat to world peace and to the normal development of international relations.

WARSAW MAYOR ARRIVES IN VIENNA ON VISIT

LD041523 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1430 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of the Warsaw authorities, including the mayor, Lieutenant General Mieczyslaw Debicki, has arrived on a visit to the Austrian capital, at the invitation of the mayor of Vienna. On the first day of the visit, the delegation acquainted itself with the work of Vienna's communal and cultural buildings.

CEAUSESCU REPORTS ON 4 JUNE MOSCOW VISIT

AU051855 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee. During the meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reported on his 4 June visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, conducted talks with Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The talks were attended by members of the RCP and the CPSU delegations.

The Political Executive Committee highly assessed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's most principled activity during the visit -- an activity permeated by feelings of high responsibility for the interests of our country and people and for the cause of socialism and peace -- and the position he presented during his Moscow talks. The Political Executive Committee stressed with particular satisfaction the essential contribution made by the party secretary general and president of the Republic to ensuring the full success of this visit and promoting and strongly expanding the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship, cooperation, and good-neighborliness.

The Political Executive Committee assessed that the results of the visit and the understandings and joint conclusions reached by the two party-state leaders during their talks mark a particularly important point in developing cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples on mutually advantageous bases. The Political Executive Committee particularly appreciates the understandings reached on substantially increasing trade exchanges and raising economic cooperation onto higher levels on the basis of concluding long-term agreements, which can give stability and perspective to these relations and can ensure the ever better utilization of the great potential of the two countries. It stressed that the intensification of Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation also has a particular political significance, because these are ties between friendly and neighboring countries which are closely cooperating in successfully building the new system and asserting the force and prestige of socialism in the world.

The Political Executive Committee pointed out with satisfaction that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko expressed during their talks the common desire to further strengthen the traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries in all fields, in the spirit and on the basis of broadly recognized principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely mutual assistance.

The Political Executive Committee also pointed out the importance of the determination reiterated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko to further strengthen cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and to expand contacts and exchanges of experience on issues of mutual interest, with the belief that this plays a particular role in the overall development of Romanian-Soviet relations and in developing friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

During the meeting, the Political Executive Committee warmly congratulated Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the country, for the "October Revolution Order" awarded to him in Moscow by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for his contribution to promoting the cause of socialism and strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples.

On this occasion, the Political Executive Committee again expressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu the warm gratitude of our entire party and all our people for the brilliant and firm way in which he always promotes our socialist nation's interests for free development, progress, and well-being as well as Romania's consistent and constructive position and policy on major international issues.

The Political Executive Committee pointed out the particular importance of the forthcoming economic summit of socialist countries belonging to CEMA and unanimously endorsed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's position during the Moscow talks; namely, that the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania are determined to do everything possible and make their full contribution to the smooth development of that meeting, so that it can fully meet the expectations and conclude with the best possible results, and lead to developing and improving cooperation within CEMA.

Likewise, the Political Executive Committee positively assesses and fully endorses Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's position during the exchange of views on topical international issues. Fully approving Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's assessments and conclusions on the seriousness of the international situation and on the causes and factors of the current world tension, the Political Executive Committee strongly endorses Romania's firm position -- presented once more by its most authorized representative, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- concerning the need to do everything possible to halt the deployment of the U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in certain West European countries and the implementation of the nuclear countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union and to resume the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on reaching an agreement that can lead to eliminating nuclear missiles and later all nuclear weapons from Europe and the world. The Political Executive Committee also appreciated the reiteration, during the Moscow talks, of our country's position concerning the need to eliminate underdevelopment, establish a new world economic order, bridge the huge gaps between rich and poor countries, and politically resolve all conflicts and contentious problems between states solely through negotiations that should be conducted in a spirit of mutual understanding and respect.

Stressing the great significance of the exchange of views on international issues, the Political Executive Committee believes that this makes a new and important contribution to developing cooperation and solidarity between our countries and parties at the international level, and strengthening the unity and cooperation of socialist countries, communist and workers parties, and all revolutionary, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for socialism, social progress, detente, and peace in the world.

Appreciating again the outstanding results of the visit, the Political Executive Committee asked the government, ministers, and central economic bodies to take all measures and immediately proceed -- in the spirit of conclusions and understandings reached during Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to Moscow -- to turn these understandings into concrete agreements and measures and to search for new ways and means to ensure, as of this year, a powerful increase in bilateral economic exchanges and in the Romanian-Soviet cooperation, particularly in the economic, scientific, and technological, as well as other fields of mutual interest.

During the meeting, the Political Executive Committee also discussed and resolved a number of issues pertaining to ensuring optimal conditions for fulfilling provisions of the country's socioeconomic development plan.

The party secretary general again drew the attention of ministries, centrals, enterprises, and party bodies and organizations to take all necessary measures to ensure that all units and branches of the national economy fully attain the plan provisions, speedily recover all arrears, and exemplarily complete the production earmarked for exports and the provisions of the special programs to further increase labor productivity, reduce the specific consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, and raise the quality and technical level of products, with a view to substantially increasing the efficiency and profitability of the entire economic activity.

The Political Executive Committee expressed the conviction that, under the leadership of party bodies and organizations, the working people in industry, agriculture, transportation, construction, and all branches of the national economy will firmly work to fulfill the important tasks incumbent upon them, so as to meet the two great events celebrated this year -- the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, and the 13th party congress -- with new and outstanding achievements.

During the meeting, the Political Executive Committee also solved other problems of the current party-state activity.

CEAUSESCU, AIDES LEAVE FOR WARSAW 6 JUNE

AU060756 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/5/1984 -- A party and state delegation led by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, left in the morning of Wednesday, June 6 for an official visit of friendship to the Polish People's Republic, upon the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and upon the invitation of the state leadership of the Polish People's Republic.

The delegation is made up of Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian prime minister, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Gheorghe Petrescu, member of the CC of the RCP, Romanian deputy prime minister.

The presidential aircraft took off at 10:25, heading for Warsaw.

THAI DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU311837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/5/1984 -- General Kriangsak Chamanan, leader of the National Democracy Party of Thailand, former prime minister, arrived in Bucharest on May 31 in the afternoon for a visit to Romania.

Upon his arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] and by other members of the SDUF National Council.

Meets Dobrin, Andrei, Pungan

AU011925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/6/1984 -- General Kriangsak Chamanan, leader of the National Democracy Party, former prime minister of Thailand, now on a visit to Romania, had an interview on June 1 with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

The same day, the Thai guest met with Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. He also met with Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

During the talks the joint wish was expressed to develop the relations between the SDUF and the National Democracy Party of Thailand, to expand and deepen the ties between the two countries in domains of joint interest. Aspects of the international political life were also approached.

Received by Ceausescu

AU021940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 02/6/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, received on June 2 General Kriangsak Chamanan, leader of the National Democracy Party of Thailand, former prime minister, who is paying a visit to Romania.

The guest expressed great satisfaction at having been received by the RCP and Romanian state leader, at paying a visit to Romania, and was highly appreciative of the achievements the Romanian people have scored in the country's economic and social development, of Romania's constructive foreign policy, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity in the service of the country's prosperity, of the cause of peace, disarmament, understanding and collaboration on an international plane, of the attainment of all nations' ideals of freedom, independence and progress.

During the interview, the friendly relations between Romania and Thailand were highlighted and the joint wish was expressed to further develop them in all fields, more particularly on an economic plane. The importance was brought to the fore of cooperation, contacts and exchange of opinions between the governments, parliaments and political organizations in the two countries, in the interests of the two peoples, of the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of developing countries, of international understanding and cooperation.

Furthermore, emphasis was placed on the need to work more resolutely so as to lessen international tension and achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to ensure the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, to settle all states of conflict, all interstate differences by peaceful means, through negotiations alone. It was also considered that efforts should be intensified to eradicate underdevelopment and build the new international economic order.

The interview, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of Romania.

Concludes Visit

AU042124 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/6/1984 -- On June 4 General Kriangsak Chamanan, leader of the National Democracy Party of Thailand, former prime minister, left Bucharest after visiting Romania.

On leaving the Otopeni airport the guest was saluted by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairwoman of the SDUF National Council, and by other members of the National Council.

CEAUSESCU GREETS NUMAYRI ON SUDAN REVOLUTION DAY

AU010823 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 May 84 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, Khartoum:

On the 15th anniversary of the revolution day, the national holiday of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, I want to extend warmest congratulations and cordial wishes for good health and personal happiness, and wishes for peace, progress, and prosperity to the friendly Sudanese people.

I want to express my deep conviction that, in the spirit of the talks and understandings we concluded during our meeting in Khartoum, the relations of friendship and close cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to strengthen and expand to the benefit of the Romanian and Sudanese peoples, peace, national independence, and the building of a new international economic order, and understanding and cooperation throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU CABLES FINNISH COMMUNIST LEADER AALTO

AU011721 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 May 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party:

Your election as chairman of the Finnish Communist Party offers me the pleasant opportunity to convey to you cordial greetings and wishes for new successes in your activities as leader of the party.

I express my belief that the good relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the Finnish Communist Party will further develop in the interest of our peoples and countries and of the course of socialism, disarmament, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

PROGRAM ENVISIONS INCREASING COAL PRODUCTION

AU050900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0845 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/6/1984 -- The growing use of coal is a major element in Romania's energy plans for the eighties. A programme has been worked out to increase coal production to 102 million tons in 1990, from 37.8 million tons in 1982, and bring the share of coal in the country's sources of energy to 47 per cent by 1985, from just 26 per cent in 1980. For that purpose, significant developments are planned, especially to boost the output of low-grade coals (lignite) used as fuel in large power plants like those at Isalnita, Rogojelu, Turceni, Doicesti, Oradea, etc.

The plans for 1984 are to supply 53 million tons of lignite and brown coal, that is 25.9 million tons more than in 1980. Studies are underway to raise lignite and brown coal output past the 100 million-ton mark before 1990, 10 million tons more than originally planned.

The energy development programme makes provisions for the mining of low-quality coal deposits as well. Besides, oil shales will add to Romania's energy sources. Oil shales from the Anina basin in Banat will fuel a power station under construcion in that area that will have three 330 Mw generator sets. The pit that will supply oil shales for the first set is expected to reach a 10 million-ton production by 1985. At the same time, tests on the low-grade coal mined at Sfintu-Gheorghe, Covasna County, have shown that it can be used as industrial fuel. Consequently, a plant is to be built in that zone to produce heat and electricity.

Pit coal from the Valea Jiului and Anina-Banat Coalfields will also be fired in power plants and their production is due to increase substantially, to 15 million tons in 1985 from 9.7 million in 1980.

Larger lignite outputs are expected to come from the pits in operation but also from new mines. The largest share of fuel coal for power staions is to be contributed by Oltenia's coalpits that will supply more than 85 per cent of the country's lignite and brown coal production this year, following the development of new strip mines in Romania's sub-Carpathians at Rovinari, Motru, Jilt, in Vilcea and Mehedinti counties.

High-performance mining equipment will help the implementation of the programme. It should be stressed here that, apart from the 43 excavation and haulage lines operating large-capacity bucket excavators, another 28 lines will go on stream before the end of 1985. Of them, 18 are due this year.

Moreover, further mining developments and expansion of underground operations are to be assisted by coal mining machinery and equipment. To the present 102 mining machines, 25 will be added before the end of this year and another 39 by the end of 1985. With this, the mechanization of underground operations will rise to 65 per cent in 1985, from 56 per cent in 1983. If the production of open-cast mines is added to this, then we can say that 84 per cent of the total coal production will be achieved by complex technologies and high-performance machinery.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH GDR -- Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and food industry, received Karl Friedrich Gebhardt, GDR deputy minister of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs 11 May. A scientific-technical cooperation protocol for 1984 was signed between the two ministries. Siegfried Bock, GDR ambassador in Bucharest, was present. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 May 84 p 5 AU]

EAST-WEST PRESS POLEMIC ON WORLD WAR II VICTORY

LD052252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 5 (TANJUG) -- On the eve of the 40th anniversary of D-day, the World-War-II allied landing in Normandy, sparks of recrimination are flying both in the East and the West over the myth and reality about the "longest day" in history, and over the comparative shares of individual members of the anti-Hitler coalition in bringing about the downfall of the Third Reich.

The Soviet press has attacked the celebration and accused Washington and the pro-N.A.T.O. circles of trying to completely re-write history. The Soviet news agency TASS quotes PRAVDA as saying that attempts are being made to "belittle, contrary to all facts, the role of the Soviet Union which decisively contributed to the victory over fascist Germany, and to present the United States as the liberator of Europe." This is being done, the Soviet paper's commentor says, because of the West's resistance to the population's growing opposition to the introduction of U.S. missiles and the preparations being made for a nuclear war which would be limited to the Continent of Europe only.

"Various advocates of imperialism try to present as if the United States and the Soviet Union have never been allies in the struggle against fascism," writes the Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

The writing of LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG, a regional daily of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, which says that, "Evidently, the landing in Normandy was carried out in order to preserve the positions of the imperialist powers" -- has drawn attention in reaction from the German Democratic Republic."

In contrast to this, British newspapers' reaction to the Soviet press writing was a sharp one. While acknowledging the Red Army's undoubtedly great role in the victory over fascism, the papers continued their old criticism for alleged threats to freedom, democracy and human rights in the East.

In a reference to the writing of this kind, especially by THE TIMES which overlooked Poles among the participants of the D-day landing, the Polish news agency PAP noted that "this testifies to an interpretation of history in a way conforming to the requests of the Reagan administration's policy directed against the socialist countries and hostilely towards Poland."

'ARAFAT ARRIVES AT PRESIDENCY INVITATION

Greeted by Djuranovic

LD051254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1148 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived today for a friendly working visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. At Belgrade airport the leader of the Palestinian revolution was welcomed by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. 'Arafat was given the highest state honors and welcomed by Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs; and Petar Gracanin, Yugoslav People's Army chief of the general staff.

In addition to official Yugoslav personalities, 'Arafat and PLO Executive Committee member Abu Mayzar were welcomed by Sahir Basisu, head of the PLO political mission in Belgrade.

In a short statement for the press, 'Arafat expressed appreciation for the warmth of the reception and stressed the lasting friendly links between Yugoslavia and the Palestinian people. He said that the Palestinian march toward implementation of the just aims of the Palestinian people is continuing. On this occasion 'Arafat once again expressed his deep respect for President Tito and his work, recalling that Tito was the first world leader to give full support to the Palestinian struggle and to unceasingly assist the objectives of the Palestinian revolution. The Yugoslav-Palestinian talks are due to begin in Belgrade today with the framework of continued meetings of top SFRY and PLO leaders.

Prior to the talks, SFRY sources stress that the relations between Yugoslavia and the PLO are close and friendly and that Yugoslavia renders full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people in the implementation of its lawful rights to self-determination and independent status. Djuranovic and 'Arafat will discuss the situation in the Middle East, PLO activities to overcome the crises in that area, and other matters.

Arrival Statement

AU051553 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Excerpt] On arrival in Belgrade, following the playing of the anthems, Yasir 'Arafat and Veselin Djuranovic inspected the honor guard of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army, then the PLO chairman made a short statement for Yugoslav radio and television:

First of all, I am very happy and very glad to visit this very friendly country with which we have well-developed relations and which supports the just cause of the Palestinian people. We shall never forget this aid and especially the support which your President Tito extended to us as the first statesman in Europe. Therefore, we are very happy to be visiting your country and its friendly people, Yasir 'Arafat said.

Yasir 'Arafat was then asked the following question: The latest session of the Fatah Central Committee is regarded as a very important step in establishing Palestinian unity. Can this meeting be considered a direct preparation for a session of the Palestinian National Congress?

We are preparing for this Congress, and it will be held in a few weeks. Our talks in Tunis, and the preceding ones in Algiers, as well as those to be held shortly in Aden are to serve as a preparation for this gathering, Yasir 'Arafat replied.

Meets With Djuranovic

LD052202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2012 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, expressed concern about the development of the situation in the Middle East area and advocated an urgent solution to this crisis with the participation of the PLO.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Yasir 'Arafat expressed great pleasure at having the opportunity to visit Yugoslavia once again. In carefully chosen words, the PLO leader pointed out the tradition and continuity in the relations with Yugoslavia which, as a true friend, has been extending unselfish help and support to the Palestinian people in their struggle for freedom and independence and to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Yasir 'Arafat outlined in detail his views on the situation in the Middle East to his host, Veselin Djuranovic, especially about the present phase of the Palestinain question and about the PLO role in the present grave situation in the Middle East area. The PLO leader also acquainted Veselin Djuranovic with the PLO views on the crisis in southern Lebanon and on the worrying escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The president of the SFRY Presidency pointed out to his guest the principled Yugoslav stances on the solution to the Middle East crisis. They are, in brief, support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the checking of the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion at the expense of others in the Middle East region. Djuranovic and 'Arafat also expressed support for the initiative to hold an international conference on the Middle East and they expressed concern about the escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian war. They pointed out the need for an initiative by the nonaligned countries to check this dangerous escalation and to end the war.

On the Yugoslav side, the talks were also attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dmitar Janevski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zivojin Jazic, adviser on foreign affairs to the president of the SFRY Presidency; and Dusan Zavasnik, head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The PLO delegation which took part in the talks included Mahmud 'Abbas, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Abu al-'Abbas, deputy secretary general of the PLO; and Ahmad Fakhr Busaysu, director of the PLO mission in Belgrade.

After the talks, President Djuranovic gave a dinner in honor of the PLO leader during which toasts were exchanged. In his toast, Veselin Djuranovic said, among other things, that Yugoslavia would always support the efforts of the Arab people of Palestine and the fighters, the PLO leadership, and "you personally to persist in the just struggle for the achievement of the most elementary right -- a life of dignity and freedom on your own soil and in your own independent state."

According to Veselin Djuranovic, with respect to the grave and complex conditions that for decades have troubled the Middle East, Yugoslavia gives priority to the Palestinian problem and to the need for its just and honorable resolution. "This includes an end to the policy of aggression and expansion at the expense of others with which Israel promotes not only the suffering of your people but also the process of instability and mistrust, exclusivity, and conflict throughout the Middle East area and further afield.

This is why the international community bears full responsibility, especially those who have the geatest influence in this flaming part of the world, to stop the aggressor and to make him withdraw from all occupied Arab territories. A just and comprehensive and thus also a permanent solution to the crisis can only be sought within these frameworks, Veselin Djuranovic said.

Replying to the toast, Yasir 'Arafat said, among other things, that the Middle East area is now going through an explosive phase. Speaking about the present PLO situation, he said: "We are strong with our people and the justice of our cause. However, we are even stronger thanks to the great support that you are extending to us as loyal friends. We are stronger thanks to the firm links with you and with the comrades-in-arms and friends in many friendly countries."

According to 'Arafat, Yugoslavia and PLO are especially linked "by joint engagement and activity within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, whose creators were Tito, Nehru, An'Nasir and other pioneers."

Apart from the participants in the talks, the dinner was also attended by Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency; Marijan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; and other personalities.

DIZDAREVIC RECEIVES TUNISIAN STATE SECRETARY

LD052019 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 5 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Tunisia today, Tuesday, carried out consultations on topical international questions, the situation in the Movement of Nonaligned countries and the development of Yugoslav-Tunisian relations. The consultations were held in Belgrade between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and State Secretary in the Tunisian Foreign Ministry Mahmoud Mestiri.

SUKOVIC MEETS PRC FARMS GROUP; ACCORDS SIGNED

AU011325 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 84 p 7

[Text] Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received a delegation of the Chinese state farms led by Yang Yu, director general. The guests from China and representatives of the Belgrade agricultural combine informed the vice president of the Federal Executive Council that they signed five cooperation agreements.

BULGARIANS WITHHOLD YUGOSLAV BOOKS FROM FAIR

LD052339 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 5 (TANJUG) -- At the book fair which opened in Sofia today (Tuesday), Yugoslav publishers were not able to display all of the 354 titles of books published in all Yugoslav republics and provinces and brought to the Bulgarian capital for the occasion. 11 books published in the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were kept by Bulgarian authorities "for verification" it was officially announced. They include "History of Jews in Macedonia", "The Miladinovci Brothers" and the English translation of a collection of poems "Beli Mugri" (White Dawns) by a renowned Macedonian poet Koca Racin. About 800 publishing houses from 45 countries are participating in the fair. The Soviet Union is represented by the largest number of publishers. Publishers from Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and some other West European countries have displayed almost exclusively technical literature.

ARTICLES AGAINST CARDINAL STEPINAC REBUTTED

LD060132 Vatican City International Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last week readers of the Zagreb newspaper VJESNIK were able to read -- no doubt with great interest -- a series of three articles attacking the late Cardinal Alojzije Stepinac.

If one disregards the usual stereotypical, unsubstantiated, and unconvincing accusations leveled against Cardinal Stepinac, one must be objective and admit that there has been a certain change of approach to the late cardinal's case. For the first time the broad public was able to read at least a few brief quotations from Cardinal Alojzije Stepinac's speeches and statements, most of which were taken from his biography by the Franciscan monk (Aleksa Demitar). Although these quotations were given out of context, they were able to say a great deal to anyone in search of the objective, historical truth. What would happen, we wonder, if the public at home were able to read all of Father Demitar's) book and had access to all the speeches and statements made by Cardinal Stepinac and to all the documents connected with him. The author of the article in VJESNIK neither mentions these documents nor cares to note that they exist. We hope that one day they, too, will be accessible and that on the basis of these documents, everybody will be able to form his or her own judgment on the heroic life, witness, and suffering of the late Cardinal Alojzije Stepinac.

We shall restrict our comment today to the following observations: The author of the article on Cardinal Stepinac in VJESNIK tries to impute political motives to Cardinal Franco Kuharic because of his efforts to give publicity to and defend the truth concerning his predecessor. Anyone who reads the sermons delivered by the cardinal at the memorial service in honor of Cardinal Stepinac either this year or during any previous year -- all were published in the official gazette of the Archbishopric of Zagreb and by AKSA [not further identified] -- will be able to see for himself, if he is interested in the objective truth and in the true interpretation of the cardinal's statements, how erroneous, wrong, and untruthful this imputation is. The question which remains is why these latest articles and attacks on Cardinal Kuharic and Cardinal Stepinac have been written. It is obvious that Cardinal Kuharic's sermon, delivered more than 3 months ago [words indistinct] cannot be the cause. If it were, there would have been immediate reaction to it. There are a few conclusions the reader can draw. Could this be an attempt to create a particular climate in connection with the pope's visit, or, in other words, in connection with the fact that he is not coming to our country? Isn't it even more likely that after the well-known events in Belgrade on 20 April and later, a scapegoat had to be found in Croatia as well to maintain the necessary equilibrium? It seems that the easiest thing to do is attack those who cannot defend themselves in the same way and place.

Let us conclude by quoting the words with which the author started his series of articles in VJESNIK 7 days ago and with which we fully agree. He said: There is a very old saying that untruth always stubbornly resists the truth. In spite of this, truth will always triumph, but from time to time untruth will fight back and then the truth will have to battle with it over and over again. If it does not do so, it may be forgotten, says the writer of VJESNIK's articles about Cardinal Stepinac.

To this last sentence we may add that in the case of the late Cardinal Stepinac there is no danger that the truth about him will be forgotten. This is guaranteed by 2,000 years of experience of the Catholic Church, which never forgets its great men and martyrs.

UPWARD TREND IN TRADE WITH EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

LD052253 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 5 (TANJUG) -- The upward trend which marked Yugoslavia's trade with the European Community countries in 1983 has continued this year. In the first quarter this trade reached one billion 363 million dollars, with Yugoslav sales in the EC countries having exceeded 600 million dollars. This was 160 million dollars more than in the first three months last year.

Over the period, coverage of Yugoslav imports from the EC countries with exports to them has increased from 60.6 to 79.6 percent. A small increase in imports compared to the first quarter of last year -- by only 25 million dollars -- has also contributed to this. But the Yugoslav businessmen's endeavour is aimed at a continuous expansion and diversification of deliveries in trade with the European Community. Objectively, there is enough room for that: Yugoslavia's participation in the overall external trade of the ten member countries of the community has fallen from the one-time 1.8 percent to only 1.2 percent, while these countries now account for 26 percent of Yugosalvia's foreign trade.

Initial steps in this direction have been taken by last year's ratification of the General Agreement on Cooperation Between Yugoslavia and the Economic Community and the founding of the Yugoslavia-EC Cooperation Council, a body preparing concrete decisions and taking care of their implementation.

Up to now, Yugoslav exports to the EC countries consisted largely of livestock, meat and meat products, wheat, fruit and vegetables, a number of raw materials, furniture, clothing and footwear. Imports from these countries were for the most part products of the metal manufacturing and chemical industries.

Prospects for the development of economic relations between Yugoslavia and the Ten are seen in the creation of deeper and more advanced forms of cooperation, such as joint ventures, industrial cooperation, and joint projects in third countries. Interest in these forms already exists in a series of economic spheres and branches on both sides, from transport and agriculture to banking and financial cooperation.

LCY PRESIDIUM ADOPTS MARKOVIC REPORT ON VISITS

AU011342 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 84 p 6

[Text] (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium (chaired by Dragoslav Markovic) has discussed a draft report on its work over the past 1-year period which will be submitted to the LCY Central Committee for discussion and adoption. At the same session, as was announced, the Presidium adopted conclusions on promoting the LC activity in the field of ideological and theoretical work, which will be published in KOMUNIST.

The Presidium adopted a report on the official and friendly visit of Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the head of an LCY delegation to the CPC and on the visit to Japanese Communist and Socialist Parties. The report was submitted by Dragoslav Markovic.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS DISCUSS PRICES

LD052248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, held a working meeting in Belgrade today with the presidents of the Executive Councils of the republics and provinces in order to consider the implementaton of the determined policy and regulations in the field of prices and agreements designed to alleviate the burden on the economy.

It was stated that it is not yet possible to make final assessments of the conduct of the producers and other subjects with regard to price increases, because of the short time since the ceiling on prices was removed. However, it was pointed out that uncontrolled price increases could jeopardize the implementation of the resolution on the socioeconomic development of the country this year and the commitments in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

It was emphasized that sociopolitical actions should be undertaken in the republics and provinces and in the federation, and especially in the organizations of associated labor, to create the necessary conditions for greater motivation of employees to increase their income by means of better use of capacities, greater productivity, and better organization of work, instead of trying to solve their difficulties through higher prices. All measures of the economic policy should aim at supporting the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization commitment to forming prices on the basis of market criteria and that the decisions on them be primarily made by associated labor. Most of the prices of products and services -- some 55 percent of them -- will continue to be formed freely, and only 10 percent of the prices of products and services will continue to be under direct social control.

It was pointed out that a considerable increase in the prices of communal services and agricultural and food products would further reduce the standard of living, especially of the workers and citizens with low incomes. It was decided that social measures should be taken to moderate the increase in the prices of communal services and agricultural and food products. This will be considered at a special meeting of the vice presidents of the repulbican and provincial executive councils. It was also assessed that the federal community for prices should, in cooperation with the republican and provincial communities for prices, coordinate the increase in the prices of communal services that are under direct control.

It was also pointed out at the meeting that the regional disparity in prices is not being reduced. Therefore, it was agreed that a corresponding market mechanism should be determined in the federal community for prices. It was also decided that by 15 July the Federal Executive Council should prepare provisions and laws whose economic measures would aim at keeping down price increases and inflation. These provisions would concern reserves, taxes, and the law on the social control of prices.

RADOJLOVIC ON STABILIZATION IMPLEMENTATION FLAWS

LD051048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0055 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Summary] Zajecar, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Zika Radojlovic, president of the republic conference of the Serb SAWP, spoke in Zajecar last night to the economic and political aktiv of the Timok region about the present economic and social situation in the country.

"In Radojlovic's view the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization is not being implemented in a satisfactory way because of a disagreement between the republics and provinces on the foreign currency system, price policy, exchange rate differences, and on some other important elements of economic policy. Coordination work on these matters is proceeding in a painful and slow manner because those who are now in a privileged position because of price disparities find it difficult to give up these privileges they have acquired. In any case, the time has come for everyone to make it clear whether or not he is in favor of stabilization, and to show this by deeds rather than words.

"Enemies of all complexions say that we have been talking about this for quite some time now, and we say in reply that we shall go on repeating the truth until it has been brought home to all our people and has motiviated them to act accordingly, stressed Zika Radiojlovic. To that we shall add that the jittery anarcholiberals, dogmatics, and all other enemies of self-management who appear to think that they now have an opportunity for subversive activity will not succeed either. We shall be critical, self-critical, and resolute in persisting to overcome our economic difficulties.

"That section of the reactionary press in the West which has taken a handful of dissidents under its wing may indulge in hysterics as much as it wants. We shall most certainly keep our destinies in our hands."

In conclusion Zika Radojlovic expressed optimism over the chance of improving our economic situation.

ECONOMIC CRIME STATISTICS SHOW INCREASE FOR 1983

AU032051 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 May 84 p 4

[D.V. report]

[Summary] "According to the date recently sent by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office to the SFRY Assembly, social property was increasingly endangered by criminal acts and economic law violations within various fields during last year as well." It is obvious, therefore, that there are weaknesses in the functioning of the system of social self-protection and that the causes of such a situation are deep, although this kind of criminal is all the more dangerous because the country is in economic difficulties.

During last year, 334,000 people were reported to have committed criminal acts, which is almost 5 percent more than in the previous year. Out of this number, 125,000 were not identified, which is about 4 percent more than in the previous year. Also during last year, 141, 000 people were charged wtih those criminal acts which are prosecuted through official duty -- 5.8 percent more than in 1982. The most numerous are criminal acts committed against the general safety of persons and property, then against private property, social property, and against the economy.

About 74,000 people were reported for economic crimes and over 85,000 criminal reports, including those carried over from previous years, were in the process of being decided during last year. Out of this number, reports against 73,000 people have been decided.

Because different republics and provinces have different criteria for reporting and punishing various economic crimes, in about 20 cases, when republic or provincial public prosecutors' officers were too mild, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office took the prosecution on itself. "There were many more such cases, but 'lower' inspection organs were slow or hesitant in submitting complaints against 'their' public prosecutor's offices, so the federal public prosecutor could not undertake certain measures, although he was of the opinion that he should."

It was noticed that the increase of economic crimes has influenced the increased outflow of social resources from our country. "Also noticed was an extremely irresponsible behavior with money earmarked for development of agriculture, which was to a great extent, instead of for this purpose, used for their own needs by responsible people in work collectives or by users of such credits.

ASSEMBLY DEFENSE COMMITTEE DEBATES EQUIPMENT NEEDS

LD052037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1224 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- The armies of possible aggressors are unceasingly introducing increasingly powerful, accurate, and efficient armament and military equipment resources and developing military doctrine, stategy, and tactics of the armed struggle suitable for these resources and war objectives.

This is why our science must research and devise the most suitable resources, measures, and actions to counter any possible aggressor. This was stressed by Lieutenant Colonel Gen Avgust Vrtar at today's session of the National Defense Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. In the discussion on the application of the regulations concerning the organization of scientific and research work in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], it was stressed that the research into and development of armament resources and military equipment must satisfy the requirements of conducting an armed struggle either on the front or in temporarily occupied territories. The use of modern combat systems without the application of sophisticated electronics is unthinkable, it was stressed. A similar conclusion applies to the application of modern methods and techniques of communications and information in the decision-making processes.

To satisfy the growing requirements for scientific and research work, specific steps and measures must be taken. The need was stressed above all to make optimum use of and to link scientific potential in the YPA and our society, and to efficiently apply scientific results. Even greater attention must be paid to the training of scientific and research cadres and to the improvement of a unified automated system of scientific information.

The delegates in the committee also discussed the report on the state of defense preparations in keeping with the new measures concerning the economic development of our country and relative to the ability of the Yugoslav economy to operate under wartime conditions. In view of the importance of these problems, it was agreed that this question be placed again on the committee agenda so that it can be discussed in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly in September.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP ELECTS OFFICIALS

AU011329 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 84 p 3

[Text] The delegates of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference today reelected Rade Galeb as president of the Republican Conference. At a session of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, Muhamed Besic was elected secretary of the Republican Conference Presidium. Two members of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium were also elected. They are Husein Mujic, a mufti from Tuzla, and Asim Sarajlija.

RADOVIC INTRODUCES MARXIST THEORY BOOKS BY TITO

LD052029 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1344 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 5 (TANJUG) -- "Self-Management", "National Question", and "Yugoslav Communists and the International Workers Movement" are the titles of three books by Josip Broz Tito, whose English and Spanish translations were presented to foreign newsmen here today, Tuesday. In presenting the editions, Miljan Radovic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, pointed out that the aim of the books was to show the continuity, integrity, and consistency of Tito's thought and his contribution to the development of contemporary Marxist theory.

Radovic said that the books allow insight in the history-making role of the Yugoslav working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, that is, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Editors also tried to select those works by Tito which analyze relations with other communist parties and progressive movements. It is in this context that in several places one can see Tito's stand that the differences within the international workers movements should be understood and recognized as a normal phenomenon that must not place any obstacles in the way of cooperation.